

You Can Find All The

Newest Styles in Hats and Caps

for Men and Boy's at Our Store.

— A Big Line Just Opened —

Men's Spring Overcoats and Raincoats

Newest Styles in Men's Suits Coming In Every Day.

Everything that's new in Men's, Women's and
Children's Shoes for Spring.

W. H. FAY.

3 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

This Is Your Last Chance

TO GET

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

AT SO LOW PRICES.

Our sale has been a grand success and we have sever
good bargains left. Call early and get them while they last.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Pettigrew Brothers,

37 Congress St.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



"STAR" EXPANSION BOLTS

All Sizes, for Making Secure Fastenings to Brick
or Stone Work.

A. P. Wendell & Co.,

2 MARKET SQUARE

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR,

At L. D. Britton's Express Office.

TELEPHONE 58-2.

Would you put your Chronometer in the hands of a Blacksmith
for adjustment or would you give it to a Watchmaker? I AM A
TAILOR AND KNOW MY BUSINESS. Let me do your work.
You will find that it is done RIGHT and the price is SATISFAC-
TORY. A splendid line of Woollens for Spring and Summer. I have
not removed. I am at the same place,

22 Daniel St., L. D. Britton's Express Office, Portsmouth.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs
a Specialty.

Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination
Plate Rail and Picture Moulding

Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

GARDNER V. URCH

No. 23 Hanover Street.

Residence Telephone 52-3

FOREST RESERVE

To Save White Moun- tain Woodlands

PROPOSED IN A BILL BE- FORE CONGRESS

Commissioner Philip W. Ayres Does Work In Its Interest

OTHER TOPICS OF MOMENT AT THE NA- TIONAL CAPITAL

(BY BAYARD C. RYDER.)

Washington, March 15.—The legis-
lative week just ended, closed in a
whirl of excitement and confusion
such as is seldom witnessed in the
halls of Congress, caused by the clos-
ing speech of Senator Beveridge of
Indiana, chairman of the committee
on territories, on Statehood and the
mangling and passage of the bill af-
ter it had been amended until it
could not be recognized. Senators
were on their feet demanding recog-
nition from the chair, the crowded au-
dience in the galleries was applaud-
ing vociferously and the pounding of
the gavel and demands of the Vice
President for order all combined to
create excitement. Those who have
been accustomed to witness the pro-
ceedings of the Senate could not but
be reminded of the times when Hon.
William P. Frye of Maine was the
president pro tempore of the Senate
and presided over that body previ-
ous to the present incumbent. Ap-
plause in the galleries would not be
tolerated for a moment by Senator
Frye. Indications of a demonstration
would be anticipated and he would
rise and in a loud and most severe
voice he would state: "The rules of
the United States Senate require
that there shall be no expressions of
approval or disapproval and it must
cease or the chair will be obliged to
cause the galleries to be cleared im-
mediately." This remark invariably
had the desired effect and aided him
greatly in maintaining order. The
fate of the bill now seems to be in
doubt. The action of the Senate was
reported to the House Monday morn-
ing, but no disposition of it was then
made. Certainly it will be a long
time before the people of those ter-
ritories will know "where they are
at" as to Statehood.

The Railroad Bill

The railroad bill has finally gained
the stage of unfinished business on
the calendar and unless "temporarily
laid aside" too many times will be
the subject of discussion most of the
time from now on by senators wish-
ing to either inject or eject "hot air"
into or out of the proposition. Lead-
ing members of the House seem to be
deeply offended at the manner in
which the pet measures of the Presi-
dent are being treated by the Senate
and if the railroad rate bill is dis-
figured too much, it may be the
means of creating a deadlock which
may kill all Philippine tariff, state-
hood and rate legislation at this ses-
sion of Congress.

The Stark Statue Bill

The bill calling for an appropria-
tion of \$40,000 for an equestrian
statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark at
Manchester was called up by Senator
Burnham and passed the Senate and
is now in the hands of the House
committee on library. Congressmen
Sullivan and Currier will make
strenuous efforts to get the bill
through the House and enacted into
law.

White Mountain Forest Reserve

The bill proposing a forest reserve
in the White Mountains has been
placed on the calendar. The com-
mittee on forest reservations and the
protection of game had referred to it
two bills for forest reserves, one in
the Appalachian Mountains and one
in the White Mountains, each calling
for large appropriations, that of New
Hampshire not to exceed \$2,500,000,
\$750,000 of which was to be immedi-

ately available, and the Appalachian
bill for a sum not to exceed \$10,000,-
000, of which \$2,000,000 was to be im-
mediately available. After holding
many meetings and considering the
two bills from all standpoints, it was
decided that to attempt the passage
of these two bills separately would
mean sure defeat for both, therefore,
a new bill was drafted by the com-
mittee and reported to the Senate.
The printed report of the committee
has not yet appeared. It is under-
stood that Senator Burnham, who
has the New Hampshire end of the
matter in hand, has that part ready
and the balance will be prepared in a
few days.

Philip W. Ayres, forester of the
Society for the Protection of New
Hampshire Forests, has been in the
city looking after the interests of the
society and the bill.

New Hampshire Visitors

Col. and Mrs. Frank C. Churchill
of Lebanon, who have been stopping
here for several weeks, left last Fri-
day for Arizona. Mr. Churchill is
connected with the bureau of Indian
affairs as special agent.

Former Governor N. J. Batchelder
and Mrs. Batchelder of Andover, Mr.
and Mrs. A. H. Carter and D. A.
Carter of Lebanon, Mr. and Mrs. J.
W. Patten and Mr. and Mrs. F. D.
Williams of Enfield and J. A. Well-
man of Manchester were among the
New Hampshire visitors at the na-
tion's headquarters the past week.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor, March 14

Arrived

United States revenue cutter Gresham, Boston, at five p. m.
United States revenue cutter Woodbury, Portland, at five p. m.

Cleared

Barge Hampton, York, Me.
Barge P. N. Co., No. 16, York, Me.

Sailed

Schooner Clarence H. Venner, Boothbay, Me., and Providence, R. I.
Wind forenoon, north to east, light; afternoon, westerly, light.

Notes

The outlook for the brick trade be-
tween here and Boston is more prom-
ising than for some years. It is now
being started up for the season. Two
barges are loading at York, and the
Hampton, Newmarket, P. N. Co., No. 12 and P. N. Co., No. 16 are
being put in readiness to do so.

It is a strange coincidence that, no
revenue cutters having visited this
port for some time, two should arrive
here at the same time, from opposite
directions.

Ice dealers are having to depend
largely on Maine ice this year, it
being shipped in considerable quan-
tities to Providence. Hyannis and
Vineyard Haven, while a veritable
flood of it has for months been going
to New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk
and Washington. The principal ship-
ping ports at present are Rockport,
Me., Wiscasset, Westport, Boothbay,
North Boothbay and East Boothbay.

Three of the most important ice
regions, the Kennebec and Penobscot
rivers and Sargentville, Me., have as
yet shipped none.

Boston, March 13.—Arrived, tug
Tacony, towing barge Ardmore. Port-
smouth for South Amboy; called for
other barges.

Hyannis, March 13.—Anchored
on The Shoals, schooner Jennie
French Potter.

Newport News for Portsmouth—
tugs Covington, Newport News, tow-
ing barges Idaho for Portsmouth and
George R. Skolfield for Boston,
Monocacy, Philadelphia, towing
barges Maple Hill for Portsmouth,
Shawmont and Hammond for Boston.
Rockport, Me., March 13.—Arrived,
schooner John S. Beacham, Port-
smouth, via Rockland.

Salem, March 13.—Arrived, tug
Savage, Portsmouth, towing barges
No. 14 and No. 17; called for No. 9.

NOT YET

Will the Double Track Be Laid to Conway Junction

Report has it that the Boston and
Maine railroad will not put in a
double track between this city and
Conway Junction at present, a plan
that has been talked of for years.

From the outlook, the work to be
done will probably go to the Wor-
cester, Nashua and Portland division,
between Ayer Junction and Nashua
Junction.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN TOWN MEETING WARRANT

Combination With Eliot And York In School District

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, March 15.

Among the most important articles
in the warrant for town meeting are
the following:

To see if the town will vote to extend
Woodlawn avenue through land of
Richard Burnham to Philbrick road.

To see if the town will
vote to instruct the su-

perintending school committee
to form a union with Eliot and York,
or either, for employment of a com-
mon superintendent of schools.

To see if the town will vote money
for the extermination of the brown-
tail moth.

To see if the town will vote money
to repair Ferry lane, Bridge hill and
Williams avenue.

Roller skating at Frisbee's Hall Fri-
day night.

A spelling match under the au-
spices of the Christian Endeavor So-
ciety will be held on Thursday even-
ing, March 22.

Capt. William Melman of the
schooner Albert Geiger, which is fish-
ing out of this port, received word
here on Wednesday of the death of
his sister, Belle, at Gloucester Mass.,
and left for there immediately. Capt.
Melman is one of the best known
fishing skippers frequenting the har-
bor.

Miss Frances Starkey left on Wed-
nesday for a visit to Burlington Vt.
Whipple Lodge of Good Templars
held a regular meeting in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall on Wednesday evening.

Clarence Fernald of Bangor is
visiting his father in Love lane.

A bean supper under the auspices
of the Epworth League will be held
this evening from five to eight at
the Second Methodist Church. This
will be followed by a social and en-

(Continued on fourth page)

HEROISM AT SEA

Displayed In Rescue Of Steamer's Crew

MEN OF BRITISH KING IN DIRE PERIL

Twenty-Seven Of Them Perished When Ship Went Down

OTHERS SAVED BY THE BOSTONIAN AND THE MANHEIM

Boston, March 15.—Suffering, men-
tal and physical, and self-sacrifice for
the saving of others rarely exemplified
in the history of tragedies of the sea
attended the loss of the Phoenix line
steamer British King, which on Sun-
day last, in a raging west Atlantic

(Continued on fourth page)

Spring Designs In DRAPERIES Are Now Ready

WE HAVE NEVER SHOWN A FINER ASSORTMENT THAN OUR STOCK NOW AFFORDS—
IF STYLE, QUALITY AND LOW PRICES COUNT WE CAN BENEFIT
OUR CUSTOMERS IN THEIR SELECTIONS.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

Special Attention is Invited to the New Arrivals of NOTTINGHAM LACE DRAPERIES

Finer than ever, these fill the bill for service and style at lowest cost, per window.....

50c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 up to 5.25

MUSLIN DRAPERIES

These are shown in abundant stock, prices ranging, per window.....

39c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 87c, 1.00 to 3.50

Showing varied plain and ruffled, with tucks and insertings.

CLUNY LACE CURTAINS

Of very select patterns, showing strictly up-to-date work of the foreign lace makers. Some
beautiful and effective work. An inviting lot at.....

3.37, 4.50, 5.75, 6.25 and 7.50

We could say much in favor of these POPULAR DRAPERIES.

ARABIAN CURTAINS

These are examples of skill in patterns and weaving and the lace makers have exceeded pre-
vious efforts. These have a character of their own, productive of home adornment.....

2.00 per pair and up to 10.50 per window

RENAISSANCE LACE DRAPERIES

Our exhibit of these demonstrates that they are strong competitors in the line of home fur-
nishings. Very decorative. Per pair.....

3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.75, 7.50, 9.25, 11.25 to 17.50

We Give Much Room to Muslins and Draperies by the Yard.

Furniture Coverings, Portieres, Couch Cover.

Everything in Wood and Brass Hangings for All Drapery Work.

17 LIVES ENDANGERED

By Fire In Biddeford Hospital Yesterday

Biddeford, Me., March 14.—Seven patients of the Trull hospital, one of whom was upon the operating table, were rescued by prompt work of attendants and citizens today during a fire which gutted the upper story and attic of the three-story wooden structure.

As this was the weekly clinic day three patients were in readiness for operations, and one, Mrs. Carrie Spinney of Bath, was being operated upon.

The operating room was in the third story. When the alarm was sounded Mrs. Spinney was removed to the reception room on the ground floor, and there the operation was completed while the firemen were working to save the building.

To protect the patient and physicians from water leaking from the upper floors umbrellas were used the last five minutes of the operation.

Dr. J. F. Trull, the superintendent, stated that the condition of the patient was favorable and no ill effects were expected from the operation.

The fire, which is believed to have originated from crossed wires of high voltage in the attic, was discovered by the matron, Miss Lucy J. Porter when she entered the upper hallway about 8.30 o'clock.

It had gained such headway it was impossible for those in the building to stop it and an alarm was sounded both in Biddeford and Saco.

With lines from four engines the fire was confined to the upper story and attic, which were gutted.

The damage, which is estimated at about \$15,000, including that caused by water, is covered by insurance.

The attic was used as a storage room, the third floor was taken up by the operating room and a ward.

The second story is devoted to wards. On the ground floor are the offices, reception room, one ward, the kitchen and bath rooms.

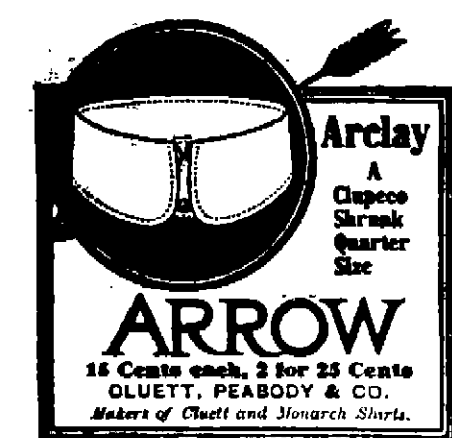
The hospital was built in 1900 at a cost of \$25,000 and was the only homeopathic hospital in Maine. It is located on one of the highest points of land in the city and being of the old colonial style of the Georgian period attracted much attention. It is 58x48 feet, and had a capacity of 25 beds.

STEAMER FOUNDERS

And Twenty-Eight Of Those card Are Drowned

Boston, March 14.—The Weyland lide steamer Bostonian has just arrived at her pier at South Boston, with news of the foundering of the Phoenix line steamer British King, bound from New York to Antwerp, in which twenty-eight out of the fifty-six persons aboard were drowned.

She brought in 17 of the crew, which she rescued, and the remainder



How's Your Stomach?

F. B. Coleman Has A Remedy Which He Guarantees To Cure The Worst Case Of Stomach Troubles.

We wish to tell the readers of this paper about a remedy which is a marvel in medicine. It cures the worst cases of stomach troubles, from the acute attack of indigestion to chronic dyspepsia. This remedy is known as **Arley's Little Dinner Pill**, being the prescription of Dr. Hutchinson, the noted specialist of London and Brighton, England, who, previous to his death had built up a remarkable practice as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. Dr. Hutchinson claimed that his success was due to the use of this pill, and since its introduction to the American continent it has performed many wonderful cures. Mr. J. H. Lombard, of New York, writes: "I am now past 81 years of age and have had stomach trouble practically all my life. I sent and got a sample pack of Arley's Little Dinner Pill, and after taking it I found relief and can say that I am now better than ever before in my life. It is a wonderful cure for dyspepsia and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from stomach troubles." Arley's Little Dinner Pill contains no toxic, no Acid Alkali, no Peppermint, no Soda, Morphine or any preparation of Opium, or in fact any of the ingredients usually found in so-called dyspepsia cures. It cures by removing the cause and makes the worst cases well, being guaranteed to benefit or the purchaser's money returned. Sold at drug stores or by mail 25 cents per pack. Sample free. Address: Arley's Little Dinner Pill, 300 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Sold and guaranteed by F. B. Coleman, 51 Congress St.

Lenox Chocolates

The Home of Lenox Chocolates

The largest, roomiest building in the country in which confectionery is manufactured. The home of the New England Confectionery Company who are proud to be the makers of

Lenox Chocolates

and 499 other varieties of delicious, wholesome candies—each distinguished by the seal which says to everyone—"These are Necco Sweets, the candy of known origin, sweets that carry with them the reputation of their makers." Look for the seal. Do not trust to the lottery of tray candy. For sale at all confectioners.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., Summer and Melcher Sts., Boston, Mass.

of the crew was taken aboard by the steamer Morheim, bound from Galveston to Tampico.

WON WITH EASE

Knickerbockers Defeated Dover High School, Sixty-Six To Eight

The Knickerbockers basketball team won from the Dover High School five on Peirce Hall floor on Wednesday evening with ridiculous ease. The score was sixty-six to eight.

The summary: Knickerbockers (66) (8) D. H. S. Treddick II, c. Leighton Pilgrim r. Whittemore McCaffery c. O'Neill Ham lb. Watson Chase rb. Rollins Call rb.

Score—Knickerbockers 66, Dover High School 8. Goals from floor—Pilgrim 13, Chase 7, Treddick 6, Ham 4, Call 2, Watson 2, McCaffery, Rollins. Goals from fouls—Watson, Leighton, Referee—Lucy, Timer and Scorer—Haddock. Time—Three 15 minute periods.

In a preliminary game between two juvenile teams, the K. L. H. five defeated the Sagamores, eleven to two.

ELIOT TOWN REPORT

Shows That There is a Balance in the Treasury

The annual report of the town of Eliot for the year ending Feb. 19, 1906, has been issued. It shows that the total amount assessed for all purposes for the year was \$8929.43. The total disbursements for the year were \$10,590.47 and the total receipts \$11,474.62, leaving a balance of \$884.16 in the town treasury.

The liabilities of the town amount to \$11,346.02 and the assets to \$9441.73. The town debt is, therefore, \$1904.69.

The selectmen estimate that \$8650 will be needed for town expenses this year.

ELIOT

Eliot, March 14. The regular meeting of John F. Hill Grange occurred on Monday evening. The program follows.

Piano Solo, Miss Ham Debate, "Resolved, That the present offers more attractions than in past to young men in New England."

Affirmative—Charles F. Drake, Mrs. Harry L. Staples, Negative—Dr. J. L. M. Willis, Mrs. Charles Gale. Recitation, Miss Ella Lovell Song, A. W. Nowell

Mrs. Milet of Gorham, whose husband was formerly pastor of the Congregational Church here, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joshua L. M. Frye recently, but has now returned home.

Work on the new High School building, which was suspended through the coldest of the weather will soon be resumed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO GUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c

CARDS RECEIVED HERE

Cards have been received in this city from Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Randall of Riverside, California, announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lillian Belle Randall, to Arthur Hamilton Farrabee. The groom is a former resident of Portsmouth. The couple are now at home at Corona, California.

PREMIER WITTE

Insisted Yesterday On Suppression Of "Black Hundred"

St. Petersburg, March 14.—At today's session of the cabinet Premier Witte, who was warmly supported by Prince Alexis Obolensky, procurator-general of the holy synod, and Count John Tolstol, minister of education, insisted on the suppression of the organization known as the League of the Russian People, through which the agitation of the reactionary "Black Hundred" is propagated.

It is reported that he was forced to arrive at this decision, but this is not absolutely confirmed.

The police prefect, M. Von Der Launitz, was asked to explain how it happened that the publication of the proclamation calling for the extermination of the Jews was printed in the official printing office attached to this department.

The prefect denied having any personal knowledge of the printing. However, it was established that there is constantly accumulating evidence that the plot to produce a counter revolution in the hope of sweeping away the reforms outlined in the manifesto of Oct. 30 had its origin in the court cabal.

General Trepoff, commandant of the palace, General Count Ignatieff, M. Ssichinsky, former chief adjutant of the interior department; Count Sheremetieff, a noted reactionary, and General Prince Putiatia, who are said to be utterly reckless of the consequences, are included in the conspiracy.

The plan is to provoke riots and massacres of Jews and revolutionaries over as wide an area as possible, in order to justify still more terrible repressions and thereby prove to his majesty that the people are ripe for any sort of self government.

It is a desperate game, but it is backed by many of the provincial authorities, and the support of the governor generals has been enlisted, the former using the police and the latter the troops among whom proclamations against the Jews and revolutionaries, which are understood to have been printed at the army headquarters in Odessa, have been distributed.

That Minister Durnovo is in the conspiracy is not proved, although suspected, Premier Witte and the liberal section of the cabinet will be compelled to fight the conspiracy, and cause a break in the ministry is not regarded as improbable.

It is understood that 5000 members of the "Black Hundreds" in St. Petersburg are named, but it is not believed in view of the warnings received, that the conspirators will attempt to provoke a massacre at the capital.

The authorities here, however, are in sympathy with the conspirators and the danger of an outbreak about Easter is regarded as very real.

In the mean time, on the other side, the pro-Catholic organizations which are undoubtedly crushed by the government's repressive measures, are trying to organize another general strike.

Negotiations are proceeding with the telegraph and railroad employees whose co-operation is regarded as vital to this end.

The Socialists of Finland have promised their support. Some rioting has already occurred at Moscow and in the vicinity.

St. Patrick's day is close at hand.

FIGHT A DRAW

Nelson-McGovern Go Was A Local Disappointment

Terry McGovern held Barriling Nelson to a draw in the six round bout on Friday evening before the National Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

The Dang had the advantage in the last three rounds, but this was not sufficiently pronounced to earn him a decision. Terry's blows, though hard, seemed to bother Nelson very little and at the end of the fifth round McGovern was evidently in distress.

Had the bout continued for another round, Nelson would probably have won. As it was, he really deserved the decision, but as both men were on their feet at the end of the rules of the ring would not allow the referee to give it to him. Neither Nelson nor McGovern was once knocked down, although the latter slipped and fell in the fifth round in trying to avoid Nelson.

The first three rounds were disappointing and throughout the bout McGovern seemed to be trying to escape rather than give punishment.

Many local followers of the sport expected McGovern to win.

HIGH SCHOOL AFFAIRS

A Dance And A Concert Are Being Arranged For

The Junior class of the High school gives a dance in Assembly Hall on Friday evening, March 23.

The High School Glee and Mandolin Club is arranging to give a concert, after the Spring vacation in the same hall and for the benefit of the athletic team. It will come off after the Spring vacation.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRIP

Described Before the Grafton Club By Miss Magraw

Miss Emma J. W. Magraw talked interestingly on Wednesday afternoon before the Grafton Club in Association Hall of her trip across the continent. Her descriptions of California and the Golden Gate were especially pleasing.

After the discourse, a club was enjoyed.

PASTOR OF BOSTON HIGHLANDS CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, who on Tuesday was unanimously elected to the presidency of Tufts College, is pastor of the Universalist Church at Boston Highlands. This is the church over which Rev. A. J. Patterson, D. D., is pastor emeritus, and who was for a long series of years the minister of the Portsmouth church.

KITTERY STAFF WILL CONFER RANK

The rank staff of Constellation Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Kittery, will confer the rank of page on members of Damon Lodge of Portsmouth in the near future. The Kittery rank staff is the best in the state of Maine.

WORK FINISHED

The Babcock-Wilcox firm, which has been installing the boilers at the paper plant, has finished all work necessary at present.

THE QUICK HITCH

Men Who Will Lose Jobs By Change

AND EXACTLY WHAT THE CHANGE WILL MEAN

Councilman Trueman, chairman of the committee on fire department, was interviewed by a representative of The Herald on Wednesday evening, and asked to explain for the benefit of the readers of this paper, who have heard so many conflicting stories told on the street, just what the changes would be when the quick hitch is cut out.

"It means," explained the councilman, "that five of the men will lose their positions."

"And the names of these men?"

"D. J. Lynch, driver of the hose wagon, Charles Colson, driver of the hook and ladder truck, George H. Jones, engineer, San Juan Gray, driver of Steamer 3, and Herman Crompton, the spare man."

"And all the apparatus will be retained?"

"It will," was the reply. "And it will respond to all fire alarm calls as formerly."

"What about the fire horses?" was asked.

"That has not yet been definitely decided on. It is probable that the best of these will be kept by the city and used at the stables, while some of the city horses at the stables may be sold."

"Is it true," Councilman Trueman was asked, "that the city of Rochester has just installed a quick hitch?"

"No, it is not. I was talking with the man the other day who is to put in the new apparatus, and he said that all it is is a combination ladder and chemical, such as is shortly to be purchased for use in this city."

RAILROAD NOTES

Nearly twenty hundred tons of coal have been sent from this city to Dover within the last few days.

Notices have been posted to employees regarding the use of tobacco and intoxicants and card playing.

Brakeman Thompson of one of the yard switchers has taken a position as conductor.

The brick company, soon to operate the plant of the former Fiske Brick Company at Dover Point will, it is understood, erect two or three dwelling houses in that locality.

The dredging company at work in York River, which has been dumping its pickings at sea, will hereafter dump them along the flats on the line of the York Harbor and Beach branch of the Boston and Maine railroad.

OBSEQUIES

The funeral of Samuel W. Hoyt was held from the Advent Church at two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, Rev. C. O. Farnham officiating. The body was taken to Newington for interment in Newington cemetery by Undertaker O. W. Ham.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Annie C. DeRochemont were held at her late home in Newington this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. J. L. Felt of this city officiated. Interment was in Newington cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

DEATH OF MRS. LYDIA A. KENT

The death occurred in Allston, Mass., on Tuesday of Mrs. Lydia A. Kent, widow of John Kent, at the age of seventy-one years, three months. She was a native of Portsmouth. Prayers were read at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. P. Mann, 8 Fern street, Allston, this (Thursday) afternoon at one o'clock. Services were held at G. A. R. Hall in Brighton at two o'clock.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED

The marriage of Dr. Robert De Normandie, a native of Portsmouth, son of Rev. Dr. James De Normandie of Boston Highlands, formerly and for many years pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, is announced to take place at Easter to Miss Alice daughter of Mrs. Atherton Brown of Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

GAVE THE DRAMA "VALLEY FARM"

A Rye dramatic company presented the much given drama "Valley

Farm" under the auspices of the Jeaneau Beach Improvement Society in Rye Town Hall on Wednesday evening. This was followed by a supper and dance.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Of Shepard's Pictures at Music Hall On Tuesday

On Tuesday afternoon at Music Hall, there will be a special matinee production of Shepard's moving pictures, commencing at a quarter to four o'clock. This special arrangement has been made in order that the school children may have ample time to arrive at the hall before the first picture is shown on the screen.

The slides shown at this exhibition will be instructive and especially interesting to the younger generation.

FIVE MASTER ARRIVES

Jennie French Potter Brings Coal From Newport News

The five masted schooner Jennie French Potter, Capt. Potter, arrived outside Wednesday night from Newport News, Va., and was towed up river and docked at ten o'clock this (Thursday) morning by the tugs Portsmouth and M. Mitchell Davis. She is laden with 3400 tons of soft coal, consigned to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, and has had a rough passage, being badly iced up.

Two Days Here Each Week WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Madame Catoma of Boston

The Greatest Living Naturally Gifted Clairvoyant, Famous Planet Reader and Teacher of Palmistry.

She foretold the drowning accident at Old Orchard beach in 1902 and can show testimonials to that effect and many other predictions. By her most powerful power she tells the most successful course to pursue in life. She is the greatest expert and best adviser on BUSINESS INVESTMENTS, LAW-SUITS, LOVE and MARRIAGE. She tells how to win the one you love and when you will marry, locates absent friends, lost treasures, unites the separated and tells how to succeed in business; in fact she will help you in all your troubles. Madame Catoma is not a false pretender of the science of Palmistry and Mediumship, but a Reliable Adviser on all matters, and so acknowledged by all her patrons. Consult her; a visit will convince the most skeptical that she has no equal.

Madame Catoma has exemplified her ability as a true foreteller of the future. During her stay she became a favorite of the public in Portsmouth and has decided to come each week for two days, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Positively no charge unless entirely satisfactory.

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PRIVATE PARLORS AT 22 PLEASANT ST. PORTSMOUTH Opposite Hotel Merrick

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

District Of New Hampshire

In the matter of Cyrus O. Patrick, Bankrupt. No. 1146.

To the Creditors of Cyrus O. Patrick of Derry, in the County of Rockingham, and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1906, the said Cyrus O. Patrick was duly adjudged a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the Probate Court House in the City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, appoint a trustee and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The decision of granting the trustee, then to be chosen, leave to sell the property and estate of said bankrupt at public auction or private sale will then be considered, and if a decision is made, such leave will be granted. Foremost E. Sherfield, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Chas. H. Crawford, Atty., Derry, N. H., March 13, 1906.

Why Insure With The Travelers?

Because This Company Guarantees For No Larger Annual Payment a For More Liberal Life And Endowment Policy Than is Issued By Any Other Company

The above is not "Agents" say so, but fact which we are only too pleased to prove.

C. E. TRAFTON, District Agent.

Your father Your Grandfather

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS "Liven the Liver"

and cure Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nausea, Giddiness, Malaria, Heartburn, Flatulency, Jaundice, etc.

For Sale Everywhere. 25 cents a box or by mail, Dr. J. C. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL

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Tickets 30 Cents.

For tickets may be exchanged for reserved seats at Music Hall Box Office, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the usual hours.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE PHILIPPINE STAMPS

Distinctive Set Typifying Industries of the Islands.

A GOVERNMENT PLANT.

Making Postage Stamps an Interesting Process—Skillful Hands and Considerable Time Required—No Loop Hole Allowed for Loss of a Single Stamp.

People of the Philippine Islands are to have their own distinctive postage stamps, the designs of which will typify the arts and industries of the archipelago, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Ever since the islands came into the possession of the United States they have been required to make use of the ordinary postage stamps printed for the people here, save for the word "Philippines" stamped in ugly black ink across the face of each. During the year 1906 \$205,200 stamps were printed for the use of the Philippines.

These new Philippine stamps, as well as the billions that will be ordered by postmasters throughout the United States, will be printed at the government's great paper money and stamp mill—the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington.

The making of a postage stamp is an interesting process. Skillful hands are required, as well as considerable time. As much care is exercised in getting out a tiny two-cent stamp as a \$1,000 treasury certificate.

The printing is done on queer looking presses, each of which produces 1,800 stamps a minute or about 100,000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain that carries four plates, on which the designs of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 400 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quarters eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the Post Office Department.

Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an ink roller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper color. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates so as to rub the ink in. Next it passes for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plate. Finally a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate, both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes out on the other side 400 printed postage stamps. The plates revolve in a circle, as it were—more accurately speaking they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane.

While one is being inked another is being rubbed by the canvas, another is being polished, and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps each are printed. The most important part of the work, requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient. The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression, and no more. One girl lays the white paper sheets upon the plates, while another young woman removes them as fast as they are printed, and stacks them up in a pile.

The process gives the results of hand press work. Half a dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps an hour, can produce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls.

As in the case of the men who print paper currency, each printer must account for every sheet of blank paper that he receives. These sheets are counted in the wetting division, before they are delivered to him. After they are printed they are counted and then sent to the examining division, where they are counted again. Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones, because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of 1 1/2 per cent. is made to him for spoilage. If he exceeds the allowance he must pay for the extra loss at the actual cost of the paper, ink and labor represented.

No loophole is left for the loss of a single one-cent stamp. After being examined, the sheets are counted again and put between straw boards under hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily, and can be made into smaller bundles. After undergoing this process they are counted once more and are now ready to be gummed and perforated. The stamps now done, only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds 10,000 stamps.

Furze May Yield Paper.

The salvation of the world's paper supply may come from furze. It has been ascertained that the furze, suitably treated, produces a white and solid pulp. After a boiling of five or six hours the pulp is washed with water, acidulated with sulphuric acid in suitable quantity, bleached with chlorine of lime and thoroughly washed, when it is in a suitable state for use in paper manufacture. If successful, this sort of paper-making will open up a large class of new paper-making materials and possibly prove the solution of the serious problem caused by the rapid exhaustion of the timber districts in the effort to meet the demand for wood pulp, the present universal material.

Sir John Bingham, a noted member of the British Bar, gives advice to young lawyers as follows: "Work hard, have noble ambitions, be bold, have confidence in yourselves, get married."

LIQUORS OVER A CENTURY OLD.

Most Ancient in Benedictine Which Dates from Sixth Century.

The sweet, perfumed alcoholic beverages called cordials, which are so generally used, are almost entirely of Continental origin. Some of them have a history extending over centuries, and yet the secret of their manufacture has been so well concealed that the monastic communities in which they were first produced still continue in absolute possession of the recipe and enjoy the proceeds of their monopoly.

The most ancient of liquors is Benedictine, which is said to date from 665 A.D. But it was not till 1500 that Dom Bernardo Vincelli, a monk resident in the Abbey of Fecamp, who had a profound knowledge of the plants and herbs used in the preparation of medicinal cordials, succeeded in making a cordial which preserves the name and fame of the order. It is said that the monks, when weary from their studies, restored their strength by taking the simple cordial. The new distillery at Fecamp is a palatial building, which is a memorial of past success and present progress. In the laboratory there are gigantic tun-shaped vats, containing 110,000 gallons of the liquor, and in underground cellars is stored the produce of the distillation of the plants.

Chartreuse is named after the original Carthusian monastery founded in the eleventh century in a wild, romantic valley forming a portion of the French department of Isere. This liquor has a large sale, both the green and yellow being popular. It is distilled from various herbs which are supposed to possess peculiar stimulating and aromatic properties. Its reputation has been maintained by monks despite the enormous difficulties which they have encountered from time to time. The order is supposed to have been considerably enriched by the revenue from this country. The monastery which contains the distillery has long been a famous resort for visitors.

Perhaps the next in popularity is Curacao, which received its name from one of the West Indies (Dutch) where are grown the oranges from the dried peel of which the liquor is made. Most of the liquor is imported from Holland, the center of its manufacture. The orange peel, after being carefully dried, is macerated with water, and afterward distilled with spirits and water. When taken from the still it is sweetened with sugar, and to make it a little more palatable a little Jamaica rum is added. Those who have experimented say that a very good imitation can be made with the fresh peel of bitter oranges and whisky.

A highly flavored liquor is maraschino, made from bruised cherries, both the wild and cultivated varieties being used. Kirschwasser is rapidly becoming popular as a choice liquor. It is distilled from the bruised cherries, and the stones are gathered when they are quite ripe and, having been stemmed, are then pounded in a wooden vessel, but so carefully that the stones are not broken. In this condition they are left to ferment. As soon as fermentation begins they are stirred two or three times a day. Later the stones are broken and the kernels thrown in with the fruit. Kumel, another sweetened spirit imported from Germany and Russia, gets its name from the German word for the herb cummin, with which it is flavored, though caraway seeds are used for the same purpose.

Anise seed cordial, which is often taken as a stomachic, is not a distilled spirit but is made by flavoring a weak spirit with anise seed, coriander and sweet fennel seed. Coriander has an agreeable aromatic smell and a sweetish aromatic taste. It is the essential ingredient of the cordial, which is sweetened with clarified syrup or refined sugar. Clove cordial is more useful in the household than an ordinary liquor. Color is imparted by the addition of burnt sugar, Peppermint, or creme de menthe, is a popular liquor made of the ordinary sweetened gin, flavored with the essential oil of peppermint, which is previously rubbed up with refined sugar.

Strange Moorish Pastime.

"There are few pastimes known to the people of Morocco that are not connected with religion," writes a traveler. "Children play football of a kind and leapfrog and practice wrestling and fencing. They also pursue rabbits with curved sticks and throw these with extraordinary skill. Some few experts claim to be able to kill partridges with the same simple weapon. The great game of the adult Moor is the label barood, or powder-play. This exercise is taken on horseback, and to see a body of Moorish horsemen come down at the charge with guns high above their heads to a given spot, where they fire their weapons and then pull their horses up on their haunches, is a sight that will never be forgotten even by those who have seen cavalry maneuvers in Europe. Moors are very proud of their horsemanship, and with reason."

Consoling.

"An' how's yer wife, Pat?"
"Sure, she do be awful sick."
"Is it dangerous she is?"
"No, she's too weak t' be dangerous anny more."—Exchange.

Appreciative.

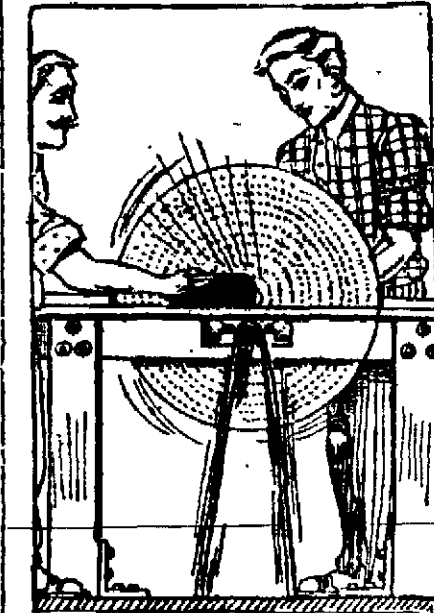
Swiggs—My wife is putting up one brandied peach this season.
Briggs—Are you fond of them?
Swiggs—No; but I appreciate the spirit in which she does the work.

A SCHOOL FOR LAUNDRESSES.

Intelligencer, as Well as Soap and Water, Essential to Success.

In these days of lingerie waists which cost all the way from five dollars to sixty, hand laundries established by rich women are springing up in all large cities, and those which do work carefully and well are reaping a rich harvest. Not long ago the daily papers printed an account of two society girls of Washington, D. C., who set out to recuperate the family fortune by running a laundry. They did not propose to do the work themselves, but they meant to see that it was properly done. In a short time the fame of their independence and their industry reached other cities, and in Chicago a woman of high standing in the social world became interested in a laundry which now washes and irons the fine lace and perishable lingerie of her fashionable sisters. All who have had expensive garments ruined in the hands of an ordinary laundress can be depended upon to appreciate an establishment where there is intelligence as well as a practical knowledge of soap and water. Many young women whose fortunes might well warrant having the work done, prefer washing and ironing their finest blouses with their own hands, and they take as much pride in the by no means easy task as they would in a fine bit of needlework. At several of the Fifth Avenue silversmiths' dainty trons with electric attachments are to be found, and other conveniences for boudoir washing are sold in sets. To launder an especially fine waist with elaborate hand-work decoration, the average hand laundry charges from fifty cents to \$1.50, and other articles of a lady's apparel are likewise expensive to cleanse. To put them into the hands of any but a specialist means their ruin—hence, the harvest of the expert laundress.

To Clean Old Bricks.
When an old building is torn down to make room for a modern up-to-date structure the contractors generally use the old brick in some manner on the new building. In order to make the old bricks of use the



mortar and other accumulations adhering to the surface of the bricks must first be removed. This is invariably done by hand with hatchets, which very often bring the cost of the old bricks after this treatment up to that of the new bricks. This accounts for the reason why more of the old bricks are not used. To lessen this expense they have devised a plan by which machinery will take the place of hand cleaning. The machine is supported on a platform, the latter having an opening in the center to allow a brick-cleaning wheel to rotate on a shaft. This shaft is mounted upon bearing blocks secured to the sides of the platform and is operated by a belt and pulley. The cleaning wheel is formed of two disks, placed together side by side and connected by screws. A large number of small openings are formed through the disks, the inner ends of the openings where the two disks meet being countersunk. Nails are inserted in the openings, the nail heads fitting into the countersunk ends and the points projecting through the opposite sides of the disks. Guides are attached to the platform in line with the grinding wheel, the old brick can work upon either side of the wheel or two operators may work, one upon each side.

The Cost of an Error.

There is a law in Holland which provides that when benzine is to be sent by railway the receptacle in which it is carried must be labeled with notice of the contents. If this rule is neglected the receiver must pay twelve times the value of the packet. A Berlin professor happened to send his automobile by rail. A railway employee discovered that in the benzine reservoir was a large quantity of that fluid. As the professor had neglected to post any notice on his machine to the effect that it was a packet containing benzine the intelligent official promptly charged the owner according to the legal formula. The bill was 21,500 marks, about \$5,000.

Undressing a Statue.

A statue of Camille Desmoulins, unveiled recently in Paris, disappeared from its pedestal the next night and the explanation is distinctly amusing. It was found that most of the garments with which the sculptor had provided the revolutionary firebrand were of the wrong date. The coat and cloak are of a pattern which did not come in until several years later, and instead of knee breeches and large-buckled shoes Camille's nether limbs are increased in volume to modern riding boots. So M. Desmoulins is to be re-dressed.

APPENDICITIS CLUB.

VICTIM OF THE KNIFE CRIES TO FELLOW SUFFERERS.

Advocates the Organization of Stricken Persons and Gives Some Facts of Interest About the Disease.

"I am very much surprised," said the man who, according to the New York Sun, had just got out of the hospital, "that the victims of appendicitis, the grade as well as those who have not yet gone under the knife, do not form a club or association like those of our fellow citizens who are afflicted with hay fever."

"I am not joking. On the contrary, I think it a practical idea, and I believe that through the agency of an organization of this kind much might be done to relieve the sufferings of the victims of this disease."

"As for its prevalence, I never dreamed how many people had been hit by it until I went into the hospital. It seemed to me that every second person in the surgical wards was either just getting over an operation for the removal of the verminous appendix, or just getting ready for one."

"Since I came out nearly every person I meet either tells me that he has had it or cites an instance or two of friends or relatives that were stricken. I have heard of cases of whole families, from the father and mother right down to the youngest children, being operated on for this trouble."

"Nor is the disease confined seemingly to large centers of population or to any particular class of the population. By some it is thought that only those who eat overmuch of rich food are ever stricken. This is far from true."

"The poor are its victims as well as the rich, the ill-fed as well as the glutton. And it is just as prevalent proportionately in sparsely settled districts as in New York."

"Last summer I met an old college friend who told me of a village in Kansas in which nearly every resident had been operated on for appendicitis. Even the children there discussed the disease, and a very large number of them, 10, 12 and 14 years old, had been under the knife."

"This being the case, one can fancy what a membership a society of this nature would have. Probably through its efforts a cure could be discovered that would make unnecessary the operation that so many victims dread."

"It seems strange that a malady like appendicitis cannot be reached by medicine. Judging by the past achievements of medical science, I think it would if the proper amount of research was made by some of the great men in the profession. All sorts of remedies have been found for diseases heretofore considered incurable, and the death rate from them greatly reduced."

"The spread of appendicitis has been astonishing in the last ten years. As a layman with ordinary common sense I believe firmly that there must be some one underlying cause for this."

"An appendicitis association could raise the necessary funds for the proper study of the disease, just as the hay fever victims went at the whole subject from the ground up, you might say, and found out at what altitude they got relief. It is possible, too, that a climate might be discovered in which appendicitis is not known."

Greatest Irrigation Scheme.

The Canadian Pacific railway has in hand the greatest irrigation scheme in the world. By the end of the next three years 1,500,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Calgary, Alberta, hitherto arid, will be divided into 20,000 farms, watered from Bow river. This irrigation plan when completed will be 60 per cent. larger than the next largest on the American continent, which is in the Pecos valley, Arizona. The water utilized in this vast scheme will take two-thirds of the supply of the Bow river at low water. The superintendent of the work states that when it was first started there were practically no settlers in that particular section, but since then the flow of immigration, which has included many Americans, has been rapid.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ferry Slips.

If it were not for the gaping jaws of our ferry slips, and their greased sides, yielding to the hardest kind of knocks, I doubt if we should be able to make a river crossing in less than an hour. The rounded nose of the boat wheels her into the landing by main strength and awkwardness. Imagine the perils of a square-ended boat steaming into a dock. Why is a slip called a slip? Because it is slippery. Might as well call it a slide, for the boat slides in.—N. Y. Press.

Saturday Half-Holiday.

Few people seem to know that the Saturday half-holiday is really the revival of an ancient custom. It was King Edgar of England (A. D. 958) who first obtained that there should be a cessation of labor from Saturday noon until daylight on Monday.

HUNTING THE BLACK BANDS.

Graphic Account of Work Falling to Lot of the Patrol in a Russian City.

A Russian correspondent writes: "The suburbs of Moscow thin quickly into gardens and bare spaces among the wooden villas in which the well-to-do people spend the summer, and the roads are rough and desolate. No lights guide the passenger on these bitter nights of winter; the Black Bands have the darkness on their side. At the back of us the city on its hills twinkles through the snow. The patrol was only five strong, but the men of it knew the ground as they knew the palms of their hands. They were all young and all civilians, informally enrolled to repel the gangs of roughs whom the police incite to riot and murder. The men walked warily from cross-road to cross-road, muffled in their furs, with ample overcoats that fell in wide folds about the loins and legs. Under his coat each man wore a carbine, slung from his neck by a lanyard; he had but to unbutton and the gun was free for use. They were of various classes in the community, for in those days every man must take up his own defense and lend his personal weight to the cause of order and security. Two were students, clean-built, keen young fellows, who had done their share on the barricades; one was a shopman of 20 years, almost gleeful in the throng of events, charmed with the recurrence of vivid happenings, a brisk and imaginative boy who reveled in his share in historic doings. The fourth was the son of a wealthy merchant, whose sleek furs gleamed richly in the glow of his cigarette; and the last was a painter whose sister had been blinded by a whip-cut from a dragon in the street."

"Once, far away, we heard two shots; some other patrol had seen something. For us, midnight came, and we halted under a hedge to eat chocolate and drink brandy. The men of the patrol talked briefly among themselves with bated voices, for even on them the night had fixed its weird, and a loud word would have made one start. The rich man's son was of opinion that we might as well go home to bed; but the two students and the shopman reminded him of the shots we had heard, and when the chocolate was eaten we moved on. We were bunched together, a little warmer now, and they were telling me of the brushes they had already had with the enemy, when the painter, who was ahead again, pulled out his carbine and fired. The flash cut a groove in the night like a streak of lightning, and from somewhere in the darkness a few pistol shots punctured the murk with brief stars. My companions raced up, and in a moment the guns were out."

"The painter was pointing, and the shopman had dropped on one knee, with his carbine at his shoulder. There was a second of search with the eyes; I thought, but could not be sure, that I saw a movement; and then the shopman fired and the others got to work after him. Their eyes, old at the game, saw what was invisible to me; almost at once a cry traveled to us athwart the snow and the patrolmen laughed between their shots. Only pistol fire answered them; for the bands do their murdering at close quarters as yet; but no bullets reached us, and the thing was over in the time, one would take to fill a pipe."

"We heard them shouting to one another as they drew off, and for a minute or more the pistols spat futilely at us. In half an hour, at the point where one turns off to get back to the city that gleamed over one's shoulder like a fleet at anchor, we met policemen, three of them. They grinned at us and asked for cigarettes, and we told them of the man we had bagged."

Real Music.
What is real music? For 90 people out of a hundred it is a mystery, a dithyramb of din, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and strings, superadding the voice of the domestic beast (whose true inwardness they are. For nine out of the remaining ten real music provides a species of intellectual gratification. They have studied the stuff somewhat and have an understanding, more or less adequate, of its technical significance, and thus they find its performance interesting. They are thrilled with the violins fingering tenths and the trombones mounting to E in alt. But the hundredth man gets a genuine emotional effect from real music, although the chances seem to be that he is mad.—Washington Star.

In Chicago.

Mr. Wabash—While you are down town, will you stop in and get me a marriage license? I want to use it tomorrow.

Mr. Dearborn—All right.

By the way, you don't owe them for any, do you?—Yonkers Statesman.

Taking Something, Anyhow.

Mrs. De Lush—What has kept you out so late?

Mr. De Lush—Been takin' inventory.

"I knew it. I smelled it on your breath the minute you opened the door."—Cleveland Leader.

NO BOUQUETS FOR DEAD.

Community in Kansas Where the Reading Matter on Tombstones Is Brief.

There is a curious settlement in a short grass county of Kansas, according to one who was in that part of the country looking after claims. "The population," said the returned collector, "is a sort of mixture of Quakers and populists. Of the latter this nest is about the only one left in the state."

"The cemetery near the town is an index of the character of the place. The few tombstones contain only the names of the departed, with the date of death and sometimes the age. Not a line of sentiment is carved upon a single stone."

"I was curious to know why. A pariah undertook to enlighten me. 'This town,' he said, 'is no Hall of Fame. Leastwise not yet. The community has been fooled so often that we don't take up with anything new at first sight.'

"We got wise after tribulation. I doubt if you could find a man in the town who, if he told you the truth, has not eaten into something hollow since he has been here. For awhile it seemed as if this was the camping place of every fraud and skin game on the road."

"After a long run of this sort of thing the community finally got suspicious of itself. Then a few of the leaders organized a sort of testing committee. One of the tenets of this committee was to say nothing about a man's virtues, if he had any, until he had been dead a year."

"Several men who had cut a considerable figure in their lives died and received a lot of notices about what they had done. We found out later that they had been morally rotten and rascally on the sly."

"Now, when a man dies in this community, especially one who posed to the good, the committee meets and the question is asked: 'Was the deceased what he cracked himself up to be?' If anyone present can prove that he was simply record that he died and then wait a year to see if anything turns up against him. If he rings out all right we hold another meeting and the deceased gets what is coming to any good man."

"By that time the monument fever has cooled down and one good dead man is on a level with another. Besides, this sort of thing saves money."

"If the dead man's family wants to put up a monument and smear it over with a lot of Scripture, that's their business. But there isn't a monument of that kind in our graveyard. If we learn anything against the deceased, after he has been buried a year we say nothing, but we are very particular in any business transactions we may have with his immediate kin forever after."

"I asked the old man if he believed that the community was any better for this sort of caution."

"Perhaps not," he replied, "except that it makes tombstones cheaper. The more you put on one the more it costs."

"The old man seemed so sincere in his views that I did not care to have my faith in him weakened by asking his neighbors how they regarded him."

HAVE IMMENSE INCOMES.

Germany and Great Britain Have Been Making Large Investments Abroad.

An interesting comparison between Great Britain and Germany as investors outside their own boundaries is made by Edgar Speyer, the well-known London banker, in a letter to the Statist. Figures supplied to him by Prof. Arndt, of Frankfurt-on-Main, show that in recent years Germany has been making large investments abroad, and that in a comparatively short time \$7,500,000,000 of German money has been invested in foreign securities and industries. Germany's annual income from this enormous investment is between \$350,000,000 and \$375,000,000. Adding to this the sum she receives from her shipping commissions, insurance and other sources, her total yearly income from foreign investments is \$500,000,000.

Great Britain's income from similar sources is \$900,000,000, but the difference between the incomes of the two countries has in recent years been rapidly narrowing in favor of Germany, because Great Britain has failed to invest any appreciable amount of capital abroad for nearly a decade.

"Doubtless the rule that prosperous people usually become more lavish in their expenditure will also apply to Germany," says Mr. Speyer. "In fact, there are already signs that the country is beginning to consume at home a larger portion of its growing wealth. 'If this tendency,' he continues, 'to spend more at home in order to live in greater comfort develops in Germany at the same time that Great Britain becomes more economical, Great Britain will again invest abroad the more largely, and Great Britain's export trade and income from her foreign investments will grow more rapidly than Germany's.'"

TRAPPING WILD BEASTS.

An Exciting and Lucrative Employment—Giraffe Difficult to Trap.

The capturing of wild beasts for exhibition purposes furnishes an employment at once lucrative and exciting. A giraffe is worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and a full grown gorilla would be worth a fabulous sum. Hippopotami are always quoted at high prices, but the difficulty in capturing these animals accounts for the high prices obtainable.

The giraffe is one of the most difficult animals to bring into captivity, and when one falls into the trapper's hands there is great rejoicing, for there is always a ready market for these animals in the zoological gardens of the world. It is a highly nervous creature, and besides being fleet of foot it has a keen sense of hearing, so that it generally succeeds in eluding its pursuers. The method used in the giraffe's capture is to employ a contrivance of three ropes weighted at the ends. The hunter rides as near as possible to his prey, creeps closer and then throws the ropes in such a way that they wind about the legs of the giraffe. He then rides up and secures him. He often spends days and even weeks in chasing one of these flying animals and is sometimes forced to abandon the hunt.

Every one is familiar with the methods of capturing the elephant, for there is something picturesque in both the keddah and the decoy methods, but the animal is bad tempered and even the skilled hunter must use the utmost caution after the capture is effected. It is said that no gorilla has ever been captured alive after he was full grown. Certainly no sane man would attempt such a feat. They fear nothing, which makes them terrible foes, and even when mortally wounded they show agility, strength and ferocity which are astonishing.

On the other hand all other apes are pathetically easy to capture. The most popular method is for a trapper to seat himself where he is sure to be observed by these creatures and pretend to drink from a bottle of crude spirits. When he is sure that he has been observed he leaves the bottle and goes away. The moment his back is turned the monkeys swarm to appease their curiosity concerning the contents of the bottle. They like the taste of the spirits and quarrel among themselves for it till the bottle has been emptied. They are soon overcome by the intoxicant and the trapper returns and gathers them up.

Lions and tigers are often caught as cubs, as this is less dangerous and less difficult than the capture of the full grown animals. The trapping is always done at night, a hole being dug in the ground some twenty feet in diameter and two or three feet deep. Over this is stretched a strong net, hidden by bushes and leaves, and having round its edge a strong elastic band. As soon as the animal walks into the net and sinks into the hole the elastic band is liberated and the net closes round the animal.

Though boa constrictors would seem difficult to capture because of their ferocity, it is, nevertheless, comparatively easy. They are made victims of their greed for food. A tempting bait in the form of a young deer or antelope (the natives of India have been known to use their infants for the purpose) is laid in a locality known to be infested with serpents. The trapper returns from time to time till the bait is found to have been eaten. Then he knows his quarry is as good as taken, for somewhere near by the serpent is lying sleeping off the effects of the intoxicant.—N. Y. Mail.

Saving Gold Dust.

Washing machines seem all right enough in a laundry, but they would scarcely be looked for in the establishment of a manufacturing jeweler. Yet they play an important part in such a plant.

In a washing machine are washed daily all aprons and all the blouses worn by the workers employed in the manufacture of articles of gold. Then the water in which these things have been washed is piped to a room where the gold contained in it is extracted and saved.

Particles of gold adhere to the hands and faces of the workers in the precious metal, and even get into their hair. Twice a day all the operatives wash their hands and faces; and the water is, like that from the washing machine, piped to the extracting room. Here there is installed a big filter, with its filtering section made of canvas, and resembling outwardly the pleated section of a giant square concertina. As it would look partly drawn out. All the water from the washing machine and from the wash bowls in the factory is forced through this filter; and at regular intervals the filtering section is taken out and the gold removed from it.

All the floors in the factory are covered with tar paper which catches and holds all the gold particles that fall upon it. From time to time a new paper covering is laid on the floors, the old being burned for the gold contained in it.

By these means there are saved in a factory annually thousands of dollars worth of gold that without such precautions would inevitably be lost.

Paris has a school for aeronauts and contemplates a second. In the one already in existence beginners in the navigation of the air can get instruction in the latest theory and practice of airship management. Anchored balloons with cables as high as 400 meters (about 400 yards) in length are at the disposal of the pupils.

It is pretty hard to keep in the straight and narrow path while traveling on a mountain railroad.

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European Plan.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS
THEATRE AND DINNER PARTIES
A SPECIALTY.



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The most economical range made.

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45 Market St.,
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\$33.00

Chicago, to: San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Oregon; and corresponding low rates to other points. Reductions from the East:

The New Fast Train,

"THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED"

and Electric Lighted Tourist Sleeper without change, Chicago to Los Angeles, Calif., via Union Pacific and the New SALT LAKE ROUTE. Four days from New England.

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Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
176 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

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BLACKSMITHING.

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IRA C. SEYMOUR.

21-2 Linden St.

UNTIL SATURDAY

Sheehan And Sullivan Case Continued

JUDGE SIMES RESERVES HIS FINAL DECISION

Arguments Of Attorney Kelley And County Solicitor Batchelder

EVIDENCE IS REVIEWED AT LENGTH—NO WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE

AFTER LISTENING TO THE EVIDENCE AND HEARING THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH PATRICK SHEEHAN AND JOHN L. SULLIVAN ON WEDNESDAY, JUDGE SIMES ORDERED THE CASE CONTINUED AND WITHHELD HIS DECISION UNTIL THREE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BACK TO JAIL TO WAIT THREE MORE DAYS BEFORE LEARNING WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE TO BE HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY ON THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE GOULIN AND SPRING FROM PORTSMOUTH JAIL.

The hearing before Judge Simes began in the probate court room in the county court house shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday forenoon. County Solicitor Charles H. Batchelder conducted the prosecution and Attorney John W. Kelley appeared for the prisoners.

The presenting of the state's evidence and the cross-examination of witnesses by Mr. Kelley continued uninterruptedly until one o'clock, when the hearing was adjourned until half past two.

Among those present at the hearing were Sheehan's mother and sister.

Judge Simes Defers Decision

No witnesses were presented by the defense. The afternoon was devoted entirely to the arguments of counsel. After the attorneys had completed their summaries of the case, Judge Simes announced that he would give his decision on Saturday on the question of whether the men should be held. He named three o'clock in the afternoon as the hour.

Mr. Batchelder's Argument

County Solicitor Batchelder argued that the evidence constituted probable cause and believed that Sheehan and Sullivan, otherwise Thomas Foster, should be held.

The two men were in this city together Saturday night, March 3, he said, and Sullivan was seen here on the very night that the two men were surprised in the jail yard.

That two men actually were in the yard of the jail, Mr. Batchelder continued, was fully established. As nearly as they could be identified Sheehan and Foster were the men. What evidence existed, pointed clearly to them. The finding of the hack-saws in the vicinity proved the purpose of their presence in the yard.

Their flight the instant they were sighted by the Newburyport police, the County Solicitor believed, was evidence of guilt. They removed articles from their pockets and threw them away, which still further argued against their innocence. They had displayed fear and acted like guilty men throughout, Mr. Batchelder declared.

"Another point against them," said Mr. Batchelder, "is the fact that they lied about their presence in this city. This, at least, applies in the case of Sullivan and their being found together makes it a reasonable conclusion that they were together here."

The County Solicitor was of the opinion that the evidence warranted holding Sheehan and Sullivan for the grand jury.

The Argument Of Mr. Kelley

Mr. Kelley declared that the state had presented absolutely no evidence of the co-identity of Sheehan and Sullivan and the two men who fled from the jail yard on the night of Wednesday, March 7.

The three chief witnesses of the state, Sheriff Collis, William Penney and Miss Alice Godfrey, continued Mr. Kelley, had failed utterly to identify Sheehan and Sullivan as the two

men seen in the yard of the jail.

The identifications of the prisoners by the state's witnesses, Mr. Kelley insisted, were of no moment. Those who claimed to have seen Sullivan on March 7, encountered him on the street about nine o'clock in the evening. No one claimed to have seen the two men together in this city later than Saturday night, March 3.

No evidence had been presented in the slightest degree connecting either of the men with the alleged attempt to rescue Goulin and Spring.

The evidence, what there was of it, declared the attorney for the prisoners, was purely circumstantial. When the loose ends were tied together, the evidence amounted to nothing.

While the warrant alleged that an attempt had been made to rescue Goulin and Spring by sawing through the bars protecting the windows of the jail, the state admitted that the bars were not even scratched.

The admissions made by the prisoners to the officers were equally as consistent with innocence as with guilt. "I claim that they are even more consistent with the latter than with the former. The men admitted that they went through here Wednesday night. If they had been guilty they would have denied it."

"The officers claim that Foster, or Sullivan, accosted a policeman on the street on Wednesday evening, March 7. This was the action of an innocent man. A guilty one, or one planning a desperate deed, would not have thus called attention to himself. He would rather have effaced himself as far as possible."

The state's case, Mr. Kelley asserted, was based entirely upon circumstantial evidence and the circumstances of the case were more consistent with the innocence than with the guilt of the prisoners.

In conclusion, Mr. Kelley said that circumstantial evidence must not only be consistent with the guilt, but inconsistent with the innocence of those accused. In this case, he declared, it was neither.

STORER RELIEF CORPS

Gave A Supper At Grand Army Hall Wednesday Evening

Storer Relief Corps, No. 6, auxiliary to Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R., gave a supper at Grand Army Hall on Wednesday evening from 5.30 to 7 o'clock, and with a large patronage. The tickets were placed at the nominal sum of ten cents, and the proceeds were for the charity objects of the corps.

The supper consisted of an abundance of

Baked Beans
Hot Brown Bread Hot Rolls
Squash, Apple, Mince, Cream Pies
Assorted Cake

Tea Coffee

The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. Anna L. Jose, Mrs. Emma Marshall, Mrs. Lizzie Fernald, Mrs. Mabel Smith, Mrs. Evadne Dame, Mrs. Bertha C. Smart and Mrs. Alexine C. Trafton.

After the feast the regular meeting of the Corps was called.

The Auxiliary is doing a helpful work among the poor and needy.

MRS. GARDNER HOSTESS

Of Members of Methodist Church Missionary Society

The auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Methodist Church met with Mrs. A. M. Gardner of South street on Wednesday afternoon and evening, there being an excellent attendance.

Sewing was engaged in until the supper hour. During the evening the following program was given: Hymn, "Joy to the World."

Response, Scripture. Roll call.

News Items from the foreign field.

Business.

Paper, "Religions of Africa."

Mrs. Clarence Parmenter

Vocal solo. Mrs. James Smith

Paper, "Women of Africa."

Mrs. G. B. Chadwick

Paper, "Liquor Traffic."

Miss Almira Gardner

A letter was read from Mrs. Simes-

ter, a deaconess missionary, who has just arrived in China, describing her journey to that country.

PLEASE NOTICE

Mr. A. B. Spinney, who for so many years was employed by Sheldon Brothers, wishes to announce that he is ready to do all kinds of upholstery and furniture repairing. Mattresses made over, etc., at very reasonable prices. A fine line of samples for coverings of all kinds of work. Will call for and deliver your work. No. 3 Pray St.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Nearly \$10,000 Appropriated To Purchase City Library Building

TWO OF THE THREE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS

Major David Urch Gives The Herald Representative The Two Reasons For His Resignation

RESIGNATIONS OF MINOR CITY OFFICIALS ARE ALSO READ --- THE COUNCIL ADJOURNS FOR THREE WEEKS

The city government held its tenth weekly session on Wednesday evening. The councilmen voted unanimously to issue bonds to the amount of a little less than ten thousand dollars to purchase the library building.

The resignation of Messrs. Pryor and Urch of the sinking fund commission was received, as well as several other resignations of minor city officials. No action was taken in regard to the election of a city treasurer.

The council was called to order twenty minutes after the scheduled hour, the full board being present with the exception of Councilman Molloy, who came in later.

Petitions For Grading And Lights

A petition for the grading of Sherburne avenue to Elwyn avenue was read from J. C. Noel and others, and referred to the committee on streets.

A petition for sundry repairs and the installation of arc lights on the road leading from The Creek to The Plains was read from Leonard Cook, Theodore Getchell and others.

On motion of Councilman Colbeth, this was referred to the committee on street lights to report.

License Renewals

Junk license renewals were granted the following:

Joseph Polimer, 72 State street;
Louis Saale, 4 Hunking street;
M. Polimer, Water street;
A. Dreiler, 8 Dennett street;
J. Dreiler, 8 Dennett street;
N. Levine, 4 Whidden place;
J. Gouse, 9 Hancock street.

No Committee Reports

There were no committee reports, and current rumors stated that the special committee report expected, and for the receiving of which adjournment was taken at the last meeting, was not forthcoming, because a settlement of the whole matter had been arranged.

Communication Tabled

A communication from the trustees of the Portsmouth Academy (library building) was laid on the table, action on the matter being taken later in the session.

Resignations

The resignation of James S. Wood as a measurer of wood was accepted. The resignation of Arthur W. Walker from any and all offices to which he had been elected by the council was accepted.

Sinking Fund Commissioners Resign

The resignation of Major David Urch and Frank L. Pryor, two of the three sinking fund commissioners, offered without explanation, was accepted.

Interviewed by a representative of The Herald later in the evening, Major Urch said:

"There are two reasons for my tendering my resignation. The first is that, according to my view as an individual, the amount required by law to be included in the tax assessment for 1906 for sinking fund is 5 per cent on issue of:

July 1, 1896.....	\$175,000	\$ 8,750
July 1, 1902.....	50,000	2,500
Dec. 1, 1903.....	100,000	5,000
Oct. 1, 1904.....	47,000	2,350
Nov. 1, 1904.....	160,000	8,000
		\$26,600

"The view of the council as shown in the annual appropriation bill, which allows the sinking fund com-

missioners but five thousand dollars, is different, and, as an individual, I am not satisfied with this definition of the law.

"It is not my view, for the law says that we shall submit as our demand the sum of \$26,600 for the year 1906.

"A second reason for my resignation is that, as I understand by hearsay, Mayor Marvin considers the sinking fund commissioners city officials to an extent which would prevent me, as a member of the commission and keeper of the toll bridge, from accepting any pay whatever from the city for work or service rendered, and that therefore I could not collect toll from any fireman, policeman, or other city employee desiring to pass over the bridges on business connected with the city.

"I, for one, do not desire to enter into any law suit or trouble or argument of any sort with the city, and therefore tendered my resignation."

For Purchase Of Public Library

A resolution was offered by Councilman Cullen, and unanimously passed, authorizing the issue of city bonds at three and one-half per cent, to the amount of nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars in the form of promissory notes, the first to be dated April 1, 1906, for eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and the nine others for each of the nine years following in sums of one thousand dollars.

Councilman Bornthon called attention to the fact that April 1, 1906, falls on Sunday, and the resolution was amended to read April 2.

Investigation Ordered

Councilman Boynton offered a resolution, which passed, calling on City Solicitor Mitchell to inquire of former City Solicitor Gupill concerning the judgment rendered in January, 1905, in the case of the city vs Thomas McCue for unpaid taxes, the amount received and to whom paid.

He explained that this was necessary as no receipts could be found at the city building.

Bills Read

A number of new bills were read in the report of City Auditor Host and ordered paid.

City Solicitor's Report

City Solicitor Mitchell reported that in the case of Victoria G. Bilbrook who sues the city for \$128.40, for services as nurse in a quarantine case, a settlement had been effected for \$100. The action received the sanction of the council.

Adjournment For Three Weeks

On motion of Councilman Seymour, he council then adjourned. By previous motion of Councilman Trueman the date was fixed at three weeks and a change of hour made back to the old time, so that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 4, at eight o'clock.

DON'T FORGET THE SALE ----- AT ----- Canney's Music Store.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT

The Man Whose Name Has Been A Household Word in New England

FRANK JONES

He Devoted 60 Years of His Life to Producing An Ale which no competitor has yet been able to Imitate or Equal--It has succeeded because it is brewed under scientific conditions.

THE ALE THAT IS RIGHT Made From the Perfection of HOPS AND BARLEY

Barley that is Refined and Prepared
In the Monster Malt Houses at
The Brewery

IT COSTS MORE TO BREW THE
FRANK JONES PORTSMOUTH, N. H. ALE
THAN ANY OTHER

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Trade "Good Morning Call" Mark
10c TABLETS 25c
GENTLEST LAXATIVE EXISTENT
"They take away that brood feeling, rejuvenate the organic system and prolong life's pleasures."
Constipation and Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache yield promptly to treatment by the "Good Morning Call" Tablets.
For sale by our "Registered Retail Contract Agents," or mailed by the "GOOD MORNING CALL" COMPANY, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

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Of Every Description.

Blank Books Made to Order

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Over Fay's Store, Portsmouth, N. H.

TO AILING WOMEN

A Little Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Portsmouth

No woman can be healthy and well if the kidneys are sick. Poison that pass off in the urine when the kidneys are well are retained in the body when the kidneys are sick. Kidneys and bladder get inflamed and swollen, crowding the delicate female organs nearby and sometimes displacing them. This is the true cause of many bearing-down pains, lameness, backache, sideache, etc. Uric poisoning also causes headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that cures sick kidneys. You will get better as the kidneys get better, and health will return when the kidneys are well. Let a Portsmouth woman tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. A. S. Staples, of 3 Deer St., Portsmouth, N. H., says: "About three months ago I was nearly laid up with kidney trouble. My back was so lame at times that I could hardly get up stairs, and I had rheumatism in my limbs which were very painful. Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Philbrick's drug store, to my surprise, soon relieved me and my general health has been much better since. I cannot speak too highly of this remedy and shall always recommend it to people I hear complaining of kidney trouble or backache."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McLure Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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NEW YORK CITY

For less money than it costs to stop at other hotels, we offer you:

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ALL IMPROVEMENTS

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Send for guide of New York—free

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(Successor to Samuel S. Webster)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

AND

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS 62 and 64

Market street, or at residence

cor. New Vaughan street and

Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

THE DUEL

By Alex. Puskin.

We were stationed at the small city of Kichinev. Every one knows the life of an officer of the line. Theory and drill in the morning; dinner at the quarters of the commandant or at a Jewish inn; punch and cards in the evening. Not a house in Kichinev was open to us. We held our social gatherings at one another's quarters, where we saw nothing except uniforms.

There was one civilian among us. He was but 35 years old and we all accorded him the respect due to his age. His experience gave him a great advantage over us; moreover, his stern, gloomy disposition and his caustic mode of expression made a lively impression on our young minds. A mystery enveloped his life; he seemed to be a Russian, but his name was foreign. He had formerly served in the Hussars, but without honor; no one knew what had induced him to resign and come to reside in this little city where he led a life which was at the same time frugal and extravagant. He always went about on foot, wearing a threadbare black coat, but his table was open to all the officers of our regiment. The dinners consisted of a few dishes prepared by a retired soldier, but champagne flowed like a river. No one knew the amount of his income and no one dared ask him.

His chief exercise was shooting; the walls of his room were fairly honeycombed with bullet holes. A valuable collection of pistols constituted the sole luxury of the shabby masanka in which he lived. He had acquired marvelous skill; if he proposed to shoot the pompon from any of our kepis, not one of us would have hesitated to offer his head.

Our conversation frequently turned on the subject of duelling. Sylvie (the name by which I shall call him) never took part in it on these occasions. When asked whether he had ever engaged in a duel, he replied that he had, without entering into any details; it was evident that such questions were disagreeable to him. We all fancied that he had on his conscience the remembrance of his deadly skill.

One day about a dozen officers of our regiment dined with Sylvie. We drank heavily, as usual. After dinner we asked our host to be our banker at play. At first he refused, having never gambled. Finally, he took the cards, threw down fifty ducats on the table and sat down to hold the stakes.

We gathered around him, and soon the sport became animated. During the game Sylvie preserved an absolute silence, not making the slightest observation. We at once noticed this and allowed him to proceed in his own fashion. Among us was an officer who had recently been transferred to Kichinev. In the course of the game he carelessly folded over one corner more than he had intended. Sylvie took the chalk, and, as usual, marked down a sum indicated by the number of corners bent over. Thinking the banker was mistaken, the officer began making explanations. Sylvie made no reply. Losing his temper, the man took the brush and effaced the figure he considered wrong. Sylvie at once replaced it. Excited by wine, play and the smiles of his comrades the officer saw in this a deadly insult. Seizing a copper candlestick which stood on the table, he threw it at Sylvie, who barely succeeded in dodging it.

We were all dumb with amazement. Sylvie rose, pale with fury, his eyes shining, and said to the offender: "Leave at once, sir, and thank heaven that this has happened in my house."

We had not the least doubt as to what the consequence of the affair would be; we all considered our new comrade a dead man. The officer left, declaring his readiness to give satisfaction to the banker. The game continued for a time; but we felt that our host had lost his interest. We soon took our leave and separated after exchanging a few remarks.

The next day at drill, we were wondering whether the Lieutenant was still alive when he appeared in our midst. We all asked him the same question, he replied that he had heard nothing from Sylvie.

We said to one another in astonishment: "Can it be possible that Sylvie does not intend to fight?"

He did not fight; he contented himself with a brief explanation instead. This affair lowered him greatly in our estimation. A lack of courage is the last thing young men can pardon, accustomed as they are to considering bravery the chief quality a man can possess, one that excuses him for all other faults. By degrees, however, everything was forgotten, and Sylvie regained his former prestige.

But after that unfortunate evening, the idea that his honor had been stained and had not been cleansed haunted me and prevented me from treating him with my former cordiality. He was too shrewd and experienced not to notice this and divine its cause. He seemed pained, and I noticed that on several occasions he tried to converse with me; I always went away, and thus avoided any explanation.

Inhabitants of large towns have no idea of many sensations which are familiar to those who live in villages, such as waiting for the mail, for instance. Tuesday, and Friday,

the office of the regiment was filled with men; some were waiting for money, others for letters and papers. Generally these were opened at once and their contents communicated to the rest. Sylvie had his letters addressed to our regiment and came regularly for his mail. One day he was handed a letter, whose seal he broke with marked indifference. I was watching him, and, as he ran through the contents, his eyes fairly blazed. After he had finished, he turned to us and said: "Gentlemen, I am compelled by circumstances to take a long journey. I must leave to-night, and I hope you will not refuse to dine with me for the last time. I shall expect you, too," he said, turning to me, "do not fail to come."

I reached the house that evening at the appointed hour and found all the other officers already present. His trunks were all packed; and nothing was to be seen on the bare walls except bullet holes. We sat down at the table. Our host was in the gayest of humors, and soon every one was in a mirthful mood. As I was about to take my leave after the others, Sylvie seized my hand and said gently: "I want to speak with you alone."

I remained. We sat down and silently lighted our pipes. He was in a serious mood, no trace of his feverish gaiety being visible. His pale face and blazing eyes, seen through the dense smoke, made him appear like a veritable demon.

After a few moments had passed he broke the silence.

"It is quite possible that we shall never see each other again," he said; "before leaving you I should like to explain some things to you. You have doubtless noticed how little I care for the opinions of others; with you it is different. I like you, and it would be painful to me to leave unjust prejudices in your mind."

He paused and occupied himself with pipe. I sat looking down on the floor.

"You thought it strange that I did not demand satisfaction of that drunken officer. You knew that, having the choice of arms, I should hold his life in my hands, while mine would not be endangered. I might claim honor for my moderation and my magnanimity, but I do not wish to lie. If I could have punished him without exposing my own life, worthless as it is, I should never have forgiven him."

I looked at him in amazement; such a confession overwhelmed me. He continued:

"To tell the truth, I have not the right to expose myself to death. Six years ago I was struck in the face and my enemy is still alive."

My curiosity was now keenly excited.

"So you did not fight. Circumstances doubtless separated you."

"We fought, and here is the souvenir of the duel."

He rose, and opening a box took from it a red hat with gilt trimmings. He put it on and I could see that it was pierced with a hole just above the rim.

"You know I once served in a hussar regiment. My disposition is also well known to you. I am accustomed to leading; in my younger days, my desire for domination amounted to a passion. Violence was the fashion then, and I was the worst subject in the army. There were nothing but duels in our regiment, and I always took part in them, either as a participant or as a second. My comrades adored and my superior officers, who were constantly being changed, looked upon me as a necessary evil."

"I was peacefully enjoying my fame, when a young man of rich and noble family entered our regiment. Never in my life had I seen such aggressive happiness. My supremacy was in great danger. Dazzled by his splendor, he tried to win my friendship; I received him coldly and he left me in anger. I now began to hate him. His success in the regiment and among women plunged me in despair. I tried to quarrel with him; he met my epigrams with more cutting ones in the style of jests, refusing to take me seriously. One night at a ball given by a Polish farmer, beside myself at seeing him the object of the attention of the ladies, especially of the mistress of the house, whom I fancied, I whispered a coarse remark in his ear. He turned around and slapped me on the cheek. We drew our swords; the women fainting; we were separated, but that very night we met in a duel."

"It was barely daylight; I was on the spot designated early with my three seconds, waiting for my adversary with an inexplicable impatience."

"Finally I saw him approaching, accompanied by a single man. He came forward slowly, holding his hat, which was full of wild cherries. The seconds measured off twelve feet. I was to fire first; I trembled so in my anger that I doubted the steadiness of my hand; to gain time to collect myself, I offered him my turn. He refused to take it, and we finally decided to settle it by lot. Fate was on the side of this favorite of happiness. He fired, and the bullet passed through my hat."

"It was now my turn. His life was at last in my hands. I looked at him searchingly, trying to discover a trace of fear in his countenance. But he stood there at the very mouth of my revolver, selecting ripe cherries and spitting out the pits, which flew up to my very feet."

"What is the use, I thought, 'of taking his life, when he values it so lightly?'"

"An evil thought passed through my brain. I lowered my revolver."

"This is not the time to kill you," I said. "You seem anxious to eat your breakfast and I do not care to prevent you from doing so."

"You are not preventing me in the least," he replied; "but do as you please; I am at your service at any time."

"I told my seconds that I did not intend to fire that day, and the affair ended. I resigned soon after and came here to live. Since then not a day has passed without thinking of my vengeance. To-day, my time has come."

He took a letter from his pocket and handed it to me to read. Some one, his business agent, doubtless, wrote to him from Moscow that the person in question was about to marry a beautiful young woman.

"You can guess," said Sylvie, "who the person in question is. I am going to Moscow. We will see whether on the eve of his marriage he will face death with the same indifference as before, with his cherries."

At these words Sylvie threw the hat down on the floor and began pacing up and down the room like a caged tiger. I sat motionless. Strange and contradictory emotions filled my breast.

A servant soon appeared and announced that the horses were ready. Sylvie pressed my hand and we bade each other farewell.

II.

Several years passed away. Family affairs compelled me to settle down in the small hamlet of the district of N—. Here I constantly regretted my former life, which had been so exciting and so easy. The long evenings of winter and spring weighed upon me especially. I did not know what to do with myself. The few books found in the closets and the garret were soon learned by heart. All the stories my housekeeper could remember had been told over and over.

Four miles from my habitation was a valuable estate, belonging to the Countess B—. Her overseer lived on it alone; she had been there but once for a month, soon after her marriage. The second year of my hermit life the rumor spread that the countess was coming with her husband to spend the summer. They arrived in June.

The advent of important neighbors is quite an event in the rural neighborhoods. It is talked of for months before and for years afterwards. As for myself, I will confess that the coming of a young and beautiful woman interested me greatly; I was anxious to see her; the first Sunday after their arrival, I went to call on their highnesses as their nearest neighbor and most humble servant.

A lackey ushered me into the count's study, then went to announce me. The spacious apartment was luxuriously furnished, unaccustomed as I had been for a long time to the sight of anything like luxury, I lost my courage and tremblingly awaited the count's coming.

The door at last opened, and a good-looking man of about thirty-two entered. It was the count; he greeted me in a cordial, affable manner. We sat down and his easy conversation soon reassured me. I had nearly regained my composure when the entrance of the countess plunged me into fresh confusion. She was a very beautiful woman; the count presented me; I tried to affect ease, but the greater my effort, the greater did my embarrassment become. To give me time to collect myself, they addressed their remarks to each other, while I walked about looking at the books and pictures. As I know little about painting, one picture only attracted my attention. It represented some views of Switzerland. It was not the picture which struck me, but the fact that the canvas was pierced by two bullet holes in almost the identical spot.

"That was a good shot," I remarked to the count.

"Yes," he replied; "it was a very remarkable shot. Do you shoot well?" he inquired after a pause.

"Passably," I replied, delighted at seeing the conversation turn on a subject with which I was familiar. "At thirty paces, I should not expect to miss a card."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the countess with an air of marked attention. "Do you think you could do as well?" she inquired, turning to her husband.

"I am sure I could not," replied the count. "I was not a bad shot once; but I have not touched a pistol for four years."

"In that case, I would wager that you would miss at even twenty paces; it requires daily practice to be able to shoot well. The best shot I ever knew practiced every day regularly."

"How well could he shoot?" asked the count.

"This was how well. When he saw a fly on the wall—you are smiling, countess, but I am telling the truth—he would exclaim: 'My pistol, Konzeck! Konzeck would bring the pistol and he would bury the fly in the wall.'"

"That was indeed marvellous. What was the man's name?"

"Sylvie."

"Sylvie!" exclaimed the count, rising abruptly. "Did you know him?"

"We were the best of friends. In my regiment we considered him a comrade, a brother almost. I have not heard of him for five years. Did you know him, too?"

"Yes, I knew him too well. Did he never tell you of a certain singular affair?"

"About a blow he received at a ball from an impudent fellow?"

"Did he mention any name?"

"He did not. Ah, I suspect the truth—I beg your pardon—was it you?"

"It was," replied the count, greatly agitated; "that picture bears witness of our last meeting."

"Do not tell that dreadful story, I beg of you," said the countess.

"I must," replied her husband. "Our guest knows how I insulted his friend. He ought to know how Sylvie avenged himself."

He motioned me to an easy chair and, greatly affected, he began his story.

"I was married five years ago. We passed the first month of the honeymoon here in the country. One evening we went out for a ride on horseback. My wife's horse rearing, she became frightened and returned home on foot. I led her horse back and reached the house ahead of her. On coming up, I saw a travelling carriage in the court; I was told that some one was waiting for me in the study; the visitor had not given his name, merely saying that he wished to see me. I entered the room and, in the twilight saw a man covered with dust, standing near the mantel."

"Do you recognize me?" he asked in a trembling tone.

"Sylvie!" I exclaimed, feeling my hair rise on my head.

"It is I," he replied. "I have come to take my turn. Are you ready?"

"He took a pistol out of his pocket as he spoke. I measured off a dozen paces and took my place in that corner, begging him to fire before my wife should come in. He proceeded leisurely and asked for candles. They were brought, and I closed the door, forbidding any one to enter; again I asked him to hasten."

"He took aim; I counted the seconds and thought of my wife. A frightful moment followed; Sylvie dropped his arm and said: 'I regret that this pistol is not loaded with cherry stones. The ball is heavy. I am not accustomed to firing at an unarmed adversary; it seems more like murder than a duel. Let us begin all over again. We will decide by lot who is to fire first.'"

"My head swam; I believe I refused. Finally, we loaded another pistol and put two tickets in a hat. Again I drew number one."

"The luck of hell is on your side, count," said Sylvie, with a smile which I shall never forget.

"I do not know how I was finally persuaded, but I tried first and hit that picture. Then Sylvie was terrible to look upon; he aimed at me! Suddenly the door opened; Macha rushed in and threw herself on my neck with a scream. The sight of her took away my courage."

"My darling," I exclaimed, "don't you see that we are only jesting? How frightened you are! Go and get a glass of water, then come back and I will present my old friend and comrade to you."

"She did not believe me."

"Is what my husband says true?" she said, addressing Sylvie.

"Your husband always jests," he replied. "Once he slapped me in jest; just now, he missed his aim at me, still in jest. Now, I should like a little pleasantry in my turn."

He then aimed at me—before her! She threw herself at his feet.

"Rise at once, Macha," I cried, entirely beside myself; "and you, sir, cease torturing a poor woman. Will you fire or not?"

"I will not," replied the strange man; "I have seen your anxiety; your fear, and I have forced you to fire at me; that is enough; I am satisfied; I will leave you with your conscience."

"He went at once to the door; pausing on the threshold, he looked at the picture my bullet had pierced, then fired at the hole almost without taking aim; my wife had fainted; my domestics had not dared to stop him. He called his coachman and was driven rapidly away."

The count ceased speaking. I had just heard the end of a story whose beginning had made such an impression upon me.

I never again saw the hero of this strange tale.

Arnold, Burr and Hamilton.

Benedict Arnold, the traitor, is not an engaging hero, but it has been found that Arnold was a good neighbor in the days before the Revolution, and no man suffered more than he in behalf of the patriots' cause for several years. That he went over to the British is true, but we hear altogether too little concerning the spiteful meanness that dogged this brave man's steps until his proud spirit was goaded to desperation. Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. But let us suppose that Hamilton had killed Burr, what then? Would Burr have been the saint and Hamilton the sinner? Burr was no monster. Those who knew him best were the ones who loved him most. There was no lawyer of his time who commanded such large fees, and his purse was always at the command of the poor and unfortunate.—Denver Republican.

Our Trade Abroad.

Netherlands and Belgium, although among the smallest of the European countries, rank next to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France in their importance as markets for products of the United States. The United Kingdom is the largest European purchaser of American commodities, Germany next in rank, then France, then Netherlands, and then Belgium. The total exports from the United States to Netherlands amounted in the year 1905 to \$73,000,000, and our imports from Netherlands to practically \$22,000,000; our exports to Belgium in the same year were \$38,500,000, and our total imports therefrom practically \$26,000,000, giving us a total of \$160,000,000 of trade with these two small countries, whose combined area is less than that of the State of Ohio and whose combined population is but twelve millions.—Harper's Weekly.

WHEN FAINT HEART WON.

By W. R. Ross.

Miss Susan Denham was an attractive girl, a decidedly attractive girl. Susan was the prettiest girl in the village, and her widowed mother was the possessor of several tidy bits of property, and Susan had been away at school and played the piano beautifully and could sing delightfully, and was charming in every way. Susan might have had many followers, but she wasn't a coquette, and had quite too good an opinion of Susan Denham to think of engaging herself to any of the village swains who sighed about her.

There was a young man, however, whom Susan believed she could fancy. Very likely this supposition was born of the somewhat singular fact that the young man in question resolutely kept his attention away from her. Robert Chalmers scarcely looked at her, and when they met on social occasions he appeared reserved and distant.

Well, time wore along and it was the summer of the year after Susan's return from that very select school in Barryville. And then one mild June day she had a caller. Her mother had gone to spend the afternoon at her Aunt Gorham's, and the maid was enjoying her day out.

It was Susan who answered the bell. When she opened the door a stout man of middle age confronted her. His face was kindly and his keen eyes had a pleasant twinkle.

"How do you do, Mr. Chalmers?" she said. "Will you come in?"

"Thank you, Miss Susan."

"Mother has gone over to Aunt Gorham's," said Susan.

"I came to see you, Miss Susan."

He glanced about the room and shook his gray head approvingly.

"Nice room," he said. "Everything in apple-pie order. That's what I like. They tell me you're a fine housekeeper, Miss Susan."

"It's mother who deserves the credit," she said. "That is, if there is any credit to be given."

"We've had a very good year," he said, "in our business."

"I'm glad to hear it."

"Robert has a third interest in the mill, you know."

"I didn't know."

"Eh? That's strange. Well, he has. And some time he'll have it all. I hardly know what I'd do if Robert should leave me."

"But of course, he won't," said the girl.

Robert's father half closed his eyes.

"I don't know," he said. "I don't know."

"But why should he leave you?"

"Don't you know?" he asked in a half whisper.

The girl recoiled a little.

"How should I know?"

"I had hoped," he said, "that Robert would marry and settle down here, and—take up the business when I have passed beyond."

"When he married I meant to give him the Fenimore cottage for a home. You know the place."

"Yes. It is charming."

"He's my only son, Miss Susan. I'd be willing to do almost anything to see him happily settled."

"Robert really seems ungrateful," she said.

"He's a good boy," Robert's father hastily assured her, "and a straightforward fellow. He wouldn't go away unless he had some specially good reason for going."

"And haven't you any idea what that reason may be?"

"I have," said Robert's father quickly.

His next words were very impressive as well as unexpected.

"Susan Denham."

"Yes, Mr. Chalmers."

"What's wrong between you and my Robert?"

Susan suddenly gasped.

"I don't understand you, Mr. Chalmers."

"How can you help understanding? Haven't I made it clear?"

"

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect Oct. 9, 1905.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 7.20, 9.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.23 p. m. Sunday 3.25, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—6.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday 10.05, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 10.05, 10.45 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains For Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday 1.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.40 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.45, 3.54, 6.32 p. m. Sunday 9.09 a. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 4.07 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 6.11 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.33, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.24 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.25 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday 6.10, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday, 6.15, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.30, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.43, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Eppling—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.30 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7.45, 10.26 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Eppling—9.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.18, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.25, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Via Dover and Western Division.

Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points at the Station.

DANA B. CUTTER, Ticket Agent

D. J. MANDER, Ticket Agent

D. J. MANDER, Ticket Agent

D. J. MANDER, Ticket Agent

D. J. MANDER, Ticket Agent

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D. J. MANDER, Ticket Agent

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover & York St. Ry.

In Effect Sept. 18, 1905.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Eliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m. and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m. and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m. and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Eliot and Rosemary—7.55 p. m. and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m. and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth Eliot and Kittery—6.05 a. m. and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and hourly to 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

For York—8.00 a. m. and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

Daily Arrivals

OF

COAL

ENSURE THE BEST

RESULTS.

HAVE THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF THE BEST.

Arthur W. Walker,

137 Market St.

BUY THE BEST

Lime and Cement

500 Barrels Atlas Portland Cement

500 Rosendale

500 Best Quality Extra Wood

Burnt Lump Lime, For Sale By

JOHN H. BROUGHTON,

68 DANIEL ST.

Cemetery Lots

Curd Poi and Turfing

Dove.

With increased facilities, the subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots as may be desired. He will also give careful attention to the tilling and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do tilling and grading in the city and suburbs.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loans and Turf. Orders for lot and headstones, or for wall, or with Oliver W. Hall, at 100 State St., will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

Decorations for

Flowers

All

PUNER

CAPST

FREE

FREE

A BOILED DINNER.

Cook Meat First and Let Cool So Fat Can Be Removed Before Adding Vegetables.

One of our readers asks how to get up a "boiled" dinner, as she is new at the business of cooking. For the foundation of the boiled dinner, a small ham, or shoulder of pork, preferably fresh, or a piece of corned beef (home-cured), is best, or even a piece of salt or home-pickled pork is good.

Cook the meat early enough to allow the liquor to cool, that the surplus fat may be removed from it before putting in the vegetables. If corned beef is used, it should be washed and soaked in cold water for several hours, then put on to cook in freshly boiling water and kept boiling slowly (simmering) until tender, skimming until it is clear.

Leave the meat in the water until it cools, then take out, and let the water get cold, when the cake of fat can be removed. For cooking the vegetables, or whatever kind chosen, take part of the water in which the meat was cooked, and cook each kind of vegetable to itself, in a separate kettle.

Arrange so as to have all kinds done at the same time; some kinds take less time for cooking than others, and nothing should be either under or overdone. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, or any vegetable usually cooked with meats will answer.

In serving, place the meat in the center of the platter, and arrange the vegetables around it in an attractive manner; or, serve the meat on its platter, using vegetable dishes for the vegetables, and serving as required.

For a family dinner, the small individual dishes or platters are seldom used, but you can use them if you prefer to keep the vegetables separate, and to serve them all at once. Bits of parsley, eaten at or with the dinner, said to absorb the odor of cabbage or other vegetables that might unpleasantly taint the breath.—The Commoner.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

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FOOD FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.

Throw Away the Array of Medicines and Have Housekeeper Study Medicinal Qualities of Foods.

Is it not surprising when we see so many around us hopeless dyspeptics, that it does not occur to them to study for themselves the causes of their troubles and the curative effects of carefully and intelligently cooked food?

Such persons usually live in an environment of bottles and pill boxes which too often form the principal ornaments on the mantelpiece. There they stand staring them in the face, a constant reminder of their wretched condition, causing them to look at the world through jaundiced eyes. Some how for them the world goes backward or as has been fully said: "Whatever is, is wrong." Why we do not study more the value of foods and their medicinal qualities. The many ills that flesh is heir to vanish before well regulated diet, and strict punctuality in the matter of having meals served.

Fresh air and exercise are the two most valuable tonics, and can be had for less than a doctor's prescription. These stimulate the appetite and are best taken in the morning.

Rheumatism is now largely treated by simply drinking water, not ice water, filtered carefully and boiled ten minutes by the clock. Meat contains four essential elements—muscular, fiber, albumen, fat and juice. The cooking of it facilitates the action of the digestive fluids and we are told "the savors developed in this process have a decidedly favorable influence on the secretion of the gastric juice which corrects the hurtful qualities existing in its raw state."

Avoid fat as it is indigestible, for the reason that the gastric juices, such an important factor in our daily lives, has no action in it. This is the reason fried foods are so unwholesome. The fat acts as a varnish and prevents the gastric juices from performing their mission.

In roasting, let the meat be put before a hot fire for a few moments and then draw it back a little. This hardens the outside sufficiently to prevent the escape of the juices so necessary to our health. In broiling a steak it is best to have the edges come beyond the gridiron. In this way, being exposed to the fire they become equally cooked.—Elizabeth Pyewell.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

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Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

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Tel.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
MARCH 15.

Low Water, March 15th, 6h. 57m., morning, W.
High Water, March 16th, 9h. 22m., evening, W.
First Quarter, April 1st, 11h. 2m., evening, W.
Full Moon, April 9th, 1h. 12m., morning, W.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

The temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon was twenty-six degrees above zero.

CITY BRIEFS.

Basketball Friday night.
It is a month to Easter.
March winds dry mud very quickly.

March is slowly receding into the past.

Less than a week of winter remains.

Will winter linger in the lap of spring?

All Fool's day this year will fall on Sunday.

Local Masonic circles retain their activity.

The quick hitch arguments are still being heard.

Merchants say the Spring trade has begun to arrive.

Last evening's city meeting was an interesting one.

The city council has cut out the weekly meetings.

The port of Portsmouth is both prominent and busy.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mot, 34 Congress street.

Automobiles have really not been stabled at all this winter.

Three extra coal trains were run to Manchester on Wednesday.

Next week's social calendar will not be an especially notable one.

The Democratic victory in Newington was something of a surprise.

The college students will soon be at home for the Easter vacations.

The Sheehan-Sullivan case evidently involves some knotty problems.

The affairs of the fire department are much discussed on the street.

Horsemen in this city are keenly interested in the Salem race track.

The High School Glee and Mandolin Clubs appear to have made good.

The automobile show has attracted a great many Portsmouth enthusiasts.

The city will purchase the building that has so long housed the public library.

The Parochial School concert will be given at Music Hall on Saturday evening.

Much business will be transacted at the next probate court session in this city.

The Summer resort business of Rockingham county is evidently very important.

The Knights of Pythias of Rye will have an anniversary celebration on Friday evening.

The past two weeks have been remarkably busy, especially in the way of social events.

Amateur dramatic productions have been very numerous in Portsmouth and vicinity this winter.

"The Duke of Killcrankie" is one of the plays in which John Drew scored a notable success.

Professional basketball Friday evening. Doyle, Lew, Allard, Fields and Tighe against Portsmouth.

Baseball hereabouts will be possible in two or three weeks, if there is no big late season snow storm.

The winter has been too mild for a good run of sap and it will be a poor maple sugar year, say experts.

The Young Men's Christian Association athletic team hopes to make a good showing in Portland on March 31.

There will not be another municipal meeting until April 4, unless a special session should be considered necessary.

Division 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will have a St. Patrick's day banquet at Reehabite Hall on Sunday evening.

MR. BREWSTER SUCCEEDS MR. FRASER

Charles W. Brewster has been appointed treasurer of the Piscataqua Savings bank, succeeding William C. Fraser, resigned.

CHARLES CROSS HELD

For Hearing Before United States Court

BY COMMISSIONER BRADLEY ON WEDNESDAY

Charles Cross of this city, who was turned over to the United States government at Portland on Wednesday, charged with the larceny of copper wire from the Portsmouth navy yard, was tried before United States Commissioner Bradley during the afternoon.

Cross, through his counsel, James A. Connellan, pleaded not guilty, and claimed that like many other longshoremen in Portsmouth he passed much of his time when not regularly employed dragging the waters of the river for old junk, and that while doing this he pulled up the big coil of burned copper wire, thus committing no theft.

Commissioner Bradley found cause to hold Cross and he was placed under bonds of \$500 for the United States district court hearing on the third Tuesday in April.

Chief Electrician Thomas F. Flanagan of the navy yard, Officer Frank H. West and David Levi, a junk dealer, were witnesses.

United States District Attorney Whitehouse appeared for the government.

QUIET WEDDING

Followed By A Reception And A Supper

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening when two well known young people, Leon Thompson of this city and Miss Nellie McGregor of Manchester were united.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. George E. Leighton.

The bride was gowned in a handsome garnet suit, with hat to match.

She was attended by Miss Annie Gustavson, who wore blue silk, trimmed with green.

The groom was attended by Frank Cuddy of Fitchburg, Mass.

After the ceremony at the residence of Rev. Mr. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson gave a reception and supper at No. 5 Maplewood avenue, where a large number of friends had gathered.

The bride and groom received numerous handsome and useful gifts.

DECISION RESERVED

Judge Wallace Withholds Verdict In Tax Abate Case

Judge Wallace heard the arguments in the tax abatement case of the Portsmouth Savings bank versus the city of Portsmouth in the superior court room on Wednesday afternoon.

After the counsel had concluded their summaries of the case, Judge Wallace announced that he would take the matter under consideration and render a decision at a later date.

The hearing of the case was begun on Monday afternoon and the examination of witnesses was concluded Wednesday forenoon. The bank asks for a reduction of its tax assessment for 1905 and the city contests the reduction. The case has already been described in detail in these columns.

WILL PROBATED

Of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Small, Late Of This City

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Small, late of this city, was proved on Wednesday before Judge Louis G. Hoyt of the probate court. Wallace Hackett is appointed executor and is not required to furnish bonds. The largest bequest is \$10,000 to Mr. Hackett, to be held in trust for a sister-in-law, Martha Healey. A niece, Mrs. Frank M. Cilley, at whose home Mrs. Small died, is bequeathed the sum of \$5000. Mr. Hackett receives \$2300 and George C. Healey, a nephew, of Hampton Falls, \$200. A niece, Bessie B. H. Everett, is given a brass lamp and pictures and bric-

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

H. P. MONTCOMERY
6 Pleasant St. Portsmouth, N. H.

brac owned by Mrs. Small are divided between this niece and Mr. Hackett.

The residue of the estate is to be divided among Mr. Hackett, Mrs. Cilley, Martha Healey and George Healey.

Mrs. Small's brother, Newell H. Healey, and her sister, Mrs. Hudson I. Brown, of Hampton Falls, are given nothing, because, as the will states, they need no bequests.

NO ACTION PROBABLE

By Board of Fire Underwriters In This City

Special Examiner Alonzo J. Nule of the New Hampshire board of fire underwriters was here this week investigating the proposed reduction in the local fire department.

Undoubtedly, the board will refrain entirely from action in this matter, as most of the cities of the state are without quick hitch apparatus.

The new quick hitch apparatus which Rochester is soon to purchase is nothing but a combination chemical, such as it is proposed to secure for this city.

BOARDING HOUSE BILL

Led to a Case Argued Before Judge Simes

In police court this (Monday) forenoon, Judge Simes heard the case of Mrs. Mary McKinney, who keeps a boarding house on Chapel street, against Lorne Ham. Mrs. McKinney claimed that Ham owed her \$25 for board for himself and his wife and Ham denied the debt.

Ham's wife claimed that she worked for Mrs. McKinney for eight weeks at a specified wage of three dollars a week, but received no money. This was denied by Mrs. McKinney.

It was finally agreed to settle the case on Ham's consent to pay Mrs. McKinney one dollar a week for fifteen weeks.

Joseph Bearvitch, a Pole, accused of using insulting language to a woman, paid costs of \$7.67. A fine was suspended.

George Welch agreed to leave the city a sentence of six months at city and costs of \$5.36 for drunkennes was suspended.

BITUARY

Ma Rowe

Mrs. En. died on Wednesday afternoon at the her daughter, years at the home of just street. Mrs. Fred Smith, 2 Ct.

Everett S. Towle

News has been received here of the death on Tuesday at home aged Hampton of Everett S. Towle about fifty years.

Mr. Towle had been suffering not a cold for some time, but vil considered seriously ill on Tuesday hours before his death. Time to morning, he walked from his he the house of a neighbor, whenrned was taken with a chill. He ree at home and at four o'clock in th that ternoon his condition was such wle a physician was called. Mr. To died two hours later.

A journey in a pun on Saturd from Hampton to East Kingston t believed to have resulted in an add tional cold, largely responsible for his death.

Mr. Towle is survived by his father, who was eighty years old on the day previous to Mr. Towle's death. Other survivors are a sister, Mrs. S. F. A. Pickering of this city, and three brothers, Amos A., Fred G., and Edward B. Towle.

PERSONALS

Dr. A. J. Yorke has moved from this city to Boston.

Elmer Hancock of this city passed Wednesday in Manchester.

Police Officer Edward Young of Dover was in this city on Wednesday.

C. W. Ham and John Pethic visited the automobile show in Boston on Wednesday.

Attorney John G. Crawford of Manchester was on Wednesday a visitor in this city.

Mrs. Fred Hett left this (Thursday) morning for a brief visit to her parents in Lawrence, Mass.

A. Clarkson, the advance agent for the "Duke of Killcrankie," is registered at the Langdon House.

Manager Everett M. Fisher of the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is visiting his sister in Watertown, Mass.

Major H. O. Chesley, Surgeon Second Regiment, N. H. N. G., was in town on Wednesday evening to examine recruits for Company B.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Pickering and little daughter Roberta leave today for Medford Hills, Mass., to visit Mrs. Curtis Hoyt Dickens.

Clarence H. Clark, for many years a Summer cottager at Appledore Island, Isles of Shoals, died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

T. R. Sanders of the Lynn testing department at the river works is located at the Rockingham Light and Power Company's plant here for a few days.

Miss Edith G. Brewster is passing a fortnight in Trenton, N. J., visiting her sister Alice, who is a teacher at the State Normal School in that city.

Former Alderman Elisha B. Newman has returned to Portsmouth after a sojourn of several months in California. Mr. Newman contemplated locating on the Pacific coast, but finally decided not to do so.

Mrs. John Wentworth Deering read a paper on "Sir William Pepperrell" before Mary Draper Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which held its March meeting last Saturday at West Roxbury, Mass.

Miss Minnie Woods, a teacher at the Whipple School, visited schools in Boston today (Thursday) and her place here was supplied by Miss Ida Woods. Miss Woods and Miss Beatrice Berry, the latter also a teacher at the Whipple School, will leave on Friday of next week for a trip to Washington and intervening points. They will be absent during vacation time.

POLICE COURT

Three men were tried for drunkenness in police court before Judge Simes on Wednesday afternoon. William Flaherty and Joseph Brown both agreed to leave the city and were given suspended sentences of six months at Brentwood. James Kelley was sent to the county farm for six months and will work out costs of \$5.36.

FELL TWELVE FEET

Arvilo Palmer, employed at the paper plant at Freeman's Point, while working on the roof of one of the buildings on Wednesday, fell a distance of twelve feet with a roll of roofing paper. He was shaken considerably by the fall, but was otherwise uninjured.

Heavy, impure blood, makes auddy, pimply complexion, headache, nausea, indigestion. Thin acid makes you weak, pale, sickly. Blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

SAMANTHA ALLEN

Her Visit To Freeman's Hall Last Evening

ENJOYED BY A LARGE AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE

"Samantha Ann," the unsophisticated persevering and ubiquitous crew of Josiah Allen, held sway at Freeman's Hall on Wednesday evening, being introduced by Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters of the Middle Street Baptist Church, who found the estimable lady at "the Court of Fame."

This was Samantha's first appearance in Portsmouth, at least on the stage, and she received a royal welcome from a large audience, in fact an uproarious greeting, for her sayings and predicaments, behind all of which was honesty, provoked mirth irresistibly.

The characters were ably taken by the following:

The Graces, Gretchen Hett, Florence Dimick, Marion Hett, The Goddess, Miss Edith Foster Little Page, Ziltha Woods Herald, Blanche Bell, Guida Hopkins, Marcia Crocker.

Hypatia, Miss Effie Wright Queen Elizabeth, Miss Fannie Shannon

Samantha Allen, Mrs. F. S. Towle Ruth, Mrs. A. C. Willey

Sister of Mercy Miss Annie Chapman Martha Washington, Mrs. C. W. McDaniel

Topsy, Miss Gertrude Foote Nydia, Miss Edith Shannon

Xantippe, Mrs. Frank West Clara Louise Kellogg,

Joan of Arc, Miss Jessa McDaniel Gypsy Queen, Miss Marion Hett

Greecian Poetess, Miss Alice Marden Pocahontas,

Mrs. Taylor Waterhouse Grace Darling, Miss Vida Whittier

Mrs. Partington, Miss Amy Richardson

Ike Partington, Mr. Fred Trask Mary, Queen of Scots,

Mrs. Edward Paterson Lady Mary Seaton,

Priscilla, Miss James Pettigrew Queen Isabella, Mrs. Fred Tucker

Bridget O'Flannigan, Miss Emma Smart

Character Frolic, Bridget, Topsy, Ike Barbara Frietichie,

Mrs. A. O. Benfield Miriam, Miss Lillian Young

Miriam's Maids, Gladys Young, Dorothy Bell, Evelyn Reich,

Columbia, Miss Lucia Young Columbia's Attendants, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii

Mr. Lund The local hits by Samantha were especially good.

The presentation was entirely under the management of Miss Harriette Harris, Weymouth, Mass., who has given the entertainment 145 times from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the remarkable success.

When curtain rose, a handsome scene was depicted. The Goddess of Fame was seated upon an elevated throne attended by her heralds and others. She gracefully arose and announced that she was about to crown the woman among those who appeared who presented themselves before her and showed the best and wisest reason why she should be thus favored. The heralds were then directed to sound their trumpets to the four corners of the earth, to call all who wished to come to her court. This was done, and shortly the aspirants for the crown appeared, some forty historical characters in all, and each in order recited her claim to the honor.

The distinguishing and striking costumes of each; combined with stage effects, added a duo combination to the production.

The comedy, too, occupied no small part, and being cleverly introduced gave life and zest to the whole. Columbia was the last to appear to present her claims and was declared victor.

From the going up to the drop of the curtain there was delight enough to satisfy the most exacting taste, and the audience, and actors as well, made the most of the enjoyments. As one night was not sufficient to meet the public demands for seeing and hearing the happy-go-lucky Samantha, a repetition is to be given this evening on the same stage.

The ushers down stairs were Mrs. C. M. Akerman, Mrs. J. E. Hoxie, Mrs. J. D. Randall, Mrs. Amos Locke and Miss Abby Herbert.

The ushers for the gallery were Mrs. I. C. Stevens, Mrs. C. H. McGraw, Miss Ethel Gillis and Miss Mabel Hodgdon.

The committee in charge was composed of Mrs. S. W. Moses, Mrs. J.

E. Hoxie, Mrs. F. S. Towle, Mrs. I. C. Stevens, Mrs. Frank H. West and Mrs. Taylor Waterhouse. Mrs. A. O. Benfield, who is president of the King's Daughters, was general directress.

The pianist was Miss Maud V. Simpson.

AHEAD OF TIME

Young People Forced to Wait for Marriage License

Frank W. Rossiter of Vinalhaven, Me., and Lillian M. Cunningham of Boothbay, Me., arrived here this (Thursday) morning on the Pullman.

The young people had come all the way to this city to be made man and wife and certainly were here on time, as they reported at City Hall for the marriage license before the members of the staff arrived to begin their daily duties. They waited patiently, however, for the arrival of City Clerk Moran and made Billy's first work that of making out a certificate.

They went at once to Rev. Henry E. Hovey and were united, returning later to their home Down East.

AT THE NAVY YARD

One blacksmith and one helper were called in the department of yards and docks on Wednesday.

James Walker, inspector in the yards and docks department, was a member of the jury which in 1898 found John L. Sullivan, otherwise Thomas Foster, who was arrested at Lynn, Mass., guilty of breaking and entering and larceny at Kennebunkport.

Guy C. Trueman, a boy employed in the shipfitters' force of the construction and repair department as a rivet heater, had his right hand badly jammed by a machine this (Thursday) forenoon. He was treated at the yard dispensary and was later taken to his home in Portsmouth.

The special work to be done by O'Brien and Hoolihan, which has been held up for the past four weeks on account of lack of lumber, will now be finished by that firm, the stock having arrived from the South today.

The yards and docks stone crusher, which has been idle the most of the winter, will soon be put in operation again.

The Massachusetts Contracting Company at Henderson's Point is taking out the machinery at the power plant, used during the time of excavation. The engines will be shipped to Ohio and the boilers sent to Worcester and Providence.

Supr. O. A. Foster of the Massachusetts Contracting Company is in Boston today (Thursday) making final arrangements for the larger dredging fleet to be set at work at The Point.

Col. Allan C. Kelton has been relieved at Henderson's Point and will come to Portsmouth as commandant of the marine guard and governor of the naval prison.

NEW STEAMER FOR SHOALS ROUTE

The steamer to run between this city and the Isles of Shoals the coming Summer is being built at Rockland, Me., by Cobb, Butler and Company. The craft will be commanded by Capt. Archibald.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE FRIDAY

The public schools close on Friday, March 23, for the usual Spring vacation of one week.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS

Made by Special Investigating Committee of City Council

The Herald understands that the investigation of municipal matters by the special committee of the city council is progressing rapidly. One matter which has engaged a great deal of attention has already been settled in part and a complete settlement is assured.

The committee has adopted the plan of securing settlements of these matters before making a report.

DEATH OF MISS EVA HOGUE

News has reached this city of the death on March 8 of Miss Eva Hogue at Colorado Springs, Col. Miss Hogue was the daughter of William H. Hogue, who formerly conducted a dancing school in this city and who for years was a prominent conductor on the Boston and Maine railroad.

WILL SPEAK ON BUSINESS LAW

John W. Kelley will speak tonight on business law at the Young Men's Christian Association.

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